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Panamanians celebrate after hearing Gen. Torrijos announce on a loudspeaker that the 2d canal treaty had been ratified.

**At CENTO Conference**

**Russia Warned by Vance  
On Horn of Africa Role**

LONDON, April 19 (Reuters)—U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today gave a strong warning to the Soviet Union over its role in the Horn of Africa and then left for talks in Moscow.

Mr. Vance told a ministerial session of the Central Treaty Organization here the United States was deeply concerned that Moscow was recognizing the fundamental principle of self-determination for African nations that they can solve their own problems without the use of external force.

He said that the presence of large numbers of Cuban troops and Soviet personnel in the Horn did not promote stability, and followed this attack with his toughest statement yet on Eritrea.

"It is clear to us that if the Eritrean issue is determined through the use of force by foreign troops, bloodshed and suffering will increase, no enduring solution will be found and tensions in the region will only be heightened," Mr. Vance said.

After arrival in Moscow, reports aboard Mr. Vance's plane said he would tell the secretary of state did not expect to solve all the remaining issues in the strategic negotiations during this trip, rather to narrow the differences that further movement can take place at next month's UN special session on disarmament.

**Washington Aim**  
Washington sought a peaceful solution to the conflict over Ethiopia's secessionist Red Sea province and the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the country, he added.

Mr. Vance left London later for further negotiations in Moscow on strategic arms limitation agreements.

Early yesterday, before arriving here for the annual CENTO talks, he had a meeting in Cairo with Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel to discuss the Middle East situation.

Today he told ministers — from Britain, Iran, Turkey and Pakistan — that one thing above all was clear in the Middle East: "If the process of peace remains deadlocked, the inevitable regression toward conflict will be difficult to avoid with the most profound consequences for all."

**Kyprianou Calls Plan for Cyprus Unacceptable**  
Nicosia, April 19 (AP)—President Spyros Kyprianou rejected today Turkish proposals for a settlement of the Cyprus problem as unacceptable.

After UN Secretary-General U Thant submitted the proposals, Mr. Kyprianou, leader of the island's Greek community, said: "Their acceptance would be tantamount to a decision on our part to commit suicide, and we are not prepared to do that."

Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash, who also met with Mr. Kyprianou, accused the Greeks of trying to delay a settlement by preventing the U.S. arms embargo on Turkey. "They will delay a settlement as long as the embargo question is in abeyance."

By Adam Clymer

WASHINGTON, April 19 (NYT)—The Senate yesterday voted to turn over the Panama Canal to Panama in the year 2000, thereby moving to establish a fresh spirit for relations with Latin America and saving President Carter from a grave political defeat.

But the 68-to-32 vote to give up the canal, a symbol of U.S. power and engineering, provided the two-thirds majority required by the Constitution with only one vote to spare. The outcome was in doubt until just before the roll call.

Settling an issue that began with Panama's secession from Colombia in 1903, the Senate vote effectively

ended a 13-year negotiating process, although some financial details remain to be resolved by Congress, probably next year.

That is expected to be the next battleground, for under an amendment adopted Monday the formal instruments of ratification cannot be exchanged in Panama until those bills are passed or before March 31, 1979, whichever comes earlier. Six months after the formal ratification, the United States will surrender large portions of the Canal Zone, marking the beginning of the gradual Panamanian takeover.

Mr. Carter, in a brief television appearance, praised the Senate and said that "these treaties mark the beginning of a new era."

He said that Panama's ambassador, Gabriel Lewis, had informed him that the Panamanian leader, Gen. Omar Torrijos, would accept the treaties with the Senate's changes. Mr. Carter added that he had been invited to visit Panama and said: "I would like very much to accept."



President Carter and Panamanian Ambassador Gabriel Lewis share a laugh in the Oval Office of the White House. They are joined by Sol Linowitz (2d from left) and Ellsworth Bunker, the U.S. representatives who negotiated the Panama Canal treaties.

The victory was critical for Mr. Carter, who had repeatedly told wavering senators that his ability to conduct foreign affairs depended on their acceptance of the treaty approved yesterday, which provides for a gradually increased Panamanian role in running the water-

way, and the pact that provides for the neutral operation of the canal, ratified on March 16 by the same margin.

But the repeated difficulties of the administration in dealing with the Senate robbed the victory of much of the future influence it

could have bought with a smoother success.

The ratification was also important to Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., the majority leader, who had faced his biggest test in the Senate, and to Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., the minority leader, who risked his

presidential ambitions and the wrath of Republican conservatives by agreeing to back the treaties if they were changed to spell out U.S. rights more clearly.

Mr. Carter, who followed the vote in his secretary's office with his senior aides, Hamilton Jordan, Jody Powell and Zbigniew Brzezinski, called Sen. Byrd immediately after the roll call and told him: "You're a great man — it was a beautiful vote."

It was Sen. Byrd who did the key maneuvering, telling the administration to stay out of the way while he negotiated a Senate reservation that asserted the U.S. policy of nonintervention in Panama's internal affairs. The reservation was adopted to clarify a previous reservation to the first canal treaty by Sen. Dennis DeConcini, D-Ariz., that retained the U.S. right to intervene militarily to keep the canal open. The DeConcini reservation had caused bitter resentment inside Panama.

Sen. Byrd passed when his name was first called in the tally, and then cast the decisive 67th vote.

**First Broadcast**

The historic debate and vote were heard on radio in the United States and in Panama, the first such broadcast of Senate deliberations.

In the final arguments, Sen. Robert Griffin, R-Mich., asserted that the treaty was "a dangerous step, a gamble for the United States and the security of the United States."

But Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, the key floor manager for the pact, argued that the old Panama Canal treaty was outdated and that the new treaties would secure not only better relations with Panama but with Latin America generally. He said that opponents were on a "sentimental journey back to the era of Teddy Roosevelt, the big stick, and the Great White Fleet."

Fifty-two Democrats and 16 Republicans voted for the treaty, and 10 Democrats and 22 Republicans voted against it. Before victory could be achieved, three waverers had to be brought back into the fold. When they were, the roll call matched exactly the March 16 vote on the neutrality treaty.

**Assurance Given**

One of the waverers, Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D., told the Senate that he had been reassured that decisions in the conference committee on energy legislation would be made more openly.

Another, Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., first secured the acceptance of an amendment requiring the approval of both houses of Congress before the \$20 million in annual loan payments from the canal company to the Treasury Department could be dropped.

A third senator, S.I. Hayakawa, R-Calif., had threatened to vote no, but decided to support the treaty after a meeting at the White House yesterday. The President and Senate leaders told Sen. Hayakawa that he would have more influence on foreign affairs by voting yes, and the Senate agreed.

Sen. Byrd said that the outcome was "just as we anticipated," adding: "America deals from a position of strength. We're not afraid to live up to our principles."

Sen. Paul Laxalt, R-Nev., who led the opposition, said that he feared the consequences "will be unpleasant." But he paid tribute to his foes, saying that the result was achieved "entirely by the effectiveness of the Senate leadership."

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**Terrorists Strike in Major Cities**

**Searchers Dynamite Ice in Vain Effort to Find Moro**

By Henry Tanner

ROME, April 19 (NYT)—Whether Aldo Moro was alive or dead remained an agonizing question today as police searchers failed to turn up his body, and his kidnappers pursued their campaign of psychological warfare and violence in several cities.

"There is absolutely nothing there as far as we can see," a spokesman said after police dynamited the layers of thick ice covering Lake Duchessa, the mountain lake where the kidnappers said yesterday they had dumped his body.

"A diffuse sensation of anguish pervades the country, but there is still a thread of hope," wrote the Vatican newspaper L'Osservatore Romano.

The message purported to come from the Red Brigades yesterday had said that the former premier had been "executed by means of suicide" and his corpse immersed in Lake Duchessa.

**Message Questioned**  
Interior Minister Francesco Cossiga told Parliament tonight that

the message appeared to be false and that some doubt remained that it had actually come from the Red Brigades.

He said that the message was consistent with previous communications from the terrorist organization but that an exhaustive analysis of the text had failed to establish its authenticity beyond all doubt.

In Turin, Renato Curcio and Alberto Franceschini, two of the founding members of the Red Brigades, were quoted by their lawyer as saying that yesterday's message did not sound right and probably was not from the Red Brigades.

The two are on trial on charges

arising from the attacks committed by the organization several years ago.

Terrorists, meanwhile, struck in many of the country's cities. Tonight, explosive charges were hurled at a police barracks on Via Salaria, in a residential quarter of Rome, and policemen fired on the attackers. The terrorists fire back with automatic weapons and then escaped in a car that was later found with bullet holes in the body and the gas tank.

The car had been stolen the day before Mr. Moro's kidnapping. A caller claiming to be from the Red Brigades claimed responsibility for the attack in a call to Il Messaggero minutes later.

Gen. Alberto della Chiesa, one of the police officers most directly responsible nationwide for the fight against political terrorism, has an apartment in the Via Salaria barracks.

Police barracks at Madonna Del Riposo, in another part of Rome, were attacked in a similar fashion early this morning. During the night, a cinema and the Christian Democratic party seat in a suburb of the capital were damaged by firebombs.

In Florence, a police station was bombed, while in Genoa and in Turin hundreds of copies of the Red Brigades' message announcing the death sentence against Mr. Moro were distributed in the streets.

Also in Turin, a car with a tape recorder playing a message from the Red Brigades over a loudspeaker was left standing in front of the Fiat Mirafiori plant. The plant has been the scene of many terrorist attacks. The taped message denounced Enrico Berlinguer, the head of the Communist party, and the trade unions as traitors to the cause of the working class.

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**Al-Hoss Government Resigns in Lebanon**

BEIRUT, April 19 (UPI)—Lebanon's first post-civil war government resigned today amid political controversy in the capital and mounting tension in the Israeli-occupied southern sector of the country.

Prime Minister Selim al-Hoss was named caretaker head of gov-

ernment shortly after he handed in the resignation of his eight-man technocrat Cabinet to President Elias Sarkis, Beirut radio said.

The resignation occurred amid controversy over fighting last week between Christian militiamen and the Arab League peace-keeping force that ended the civil war. It

threw the country into one of its worst political crises since the civil strife 17 months ago.

Israeli occupation troops in southeast Lebanon, meanwhile, had a shooting and shoving encounter with Norwegian UN soldiers, and in the southwest battled for an hour with Palestinian guerrillas, witnesses said.

Diplomats in Beirut said that Mr. Sarkis was likely to ask Mr. al-Hoss to head a new government. But they feared a potentially unsettling delay while Mr. Sarkis decided what kind of cabinet he wanted.

He was seen as having two choices: another government of technocrats, despite the outgoing Cab-

inet's inability to defuse outside political pressure in order to rebuild the country — or a coalition of prominent politicians.

Bickering among the Christian and Moslem leaders opposed in the civil war has been a key factor in undermining postwar efforts by Mr. Sarkis and Mr. al-Hoss, both former bankers, to rebuild the country economically and politically.

Christian officials attacked Mr. al-Hoss as indirectly responsible for last week's flareup because the clash grew out of government-or-

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**Carrillo Urges Conciliation**

**Spain Communists Open 1st Congress in 46 Years**

By James M. Markham

MADRID, April 19 (NYT)—Santiago Carrillo, secretary-general of the restive Spanish Communist party, today opened its first congress in Spain in 46 years with a conciliatory, supple speech aimed at closing the breaches that have opened in its ranks in recent weeks.

To the 1,500 party delegates and scores of guests — including Dolores Ibaruri, the legendary La Pasionaria of Civil War-era Spain — Mr. Carrillo insisted that the party renovate itself and demonstrate to doubters that a fundamentally democratic Communist party is not a "phenomenon against nature."

"We are going to show them that they are mistaken, that the option of a working-class, Marxist, revolutionary party, neither Social Democrat nor Stalinist, is a real option, one that is beginning in other countries and that in Spain is about to become a fact," Mr. Carrillo said.

At regional preparatory conferences, considerable rank-and-file opposition surfaced, particularly in industrialized northwestern Catalonia, to Mr. Carrillo's proposition to make the Spanish party the first

Communist party in Europe to jettison the label "Marxist-Leninist" in an effort to seek broader social support. In its place, the party leadership has proposed that the Spanish party be called "Marxist, democratic and revolutionary."

The dissidents, who are thinly represented at this 9th party congress except in the slightly renegade Catalan delegation, are a mixture of old-line Leninists and Stalinists who back internal party democracy but consider Mr. Carrillo's theoretical arguments shallow and deserving of a deeper debate. In private, they accuse him of using Stalinist methods to forge the democratic party he claims to want.

Acknowledging that the congress preparations had demonstrated that the party was not monolithic and contained diverse currents, Mr. Carrillo assured the old-liners that the party was not about to lose its identity. To the younger dissidents, he promised to convert the organization into an authentic Eurocommunist party.

But he warned those who did not (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



La Pasionaria at the Spanish Communist congress in Madrid.

**U.S.-N. Korea Ping-Pong Reported Set**

SEOUL, April 19 (NYT)—The United States has decided to send a table tennis team to North Korea next April, according to the Japanese daily newspaper Yomiuri.

The South Korean Foreign Ministry has instructed its embassy in Washington to check on the report.

The dispatch from Washington, quoting George Kennedy, an official of the U.S. Table Tennis Association, said that the United States accepted the North Korean invitation. Although they refused to comment publicly, some South Korean officials apparently interpret the move as a repetition of U.S.-Chinese détente that began with a ping-pong match in 1971.

The Japanese report said that the Communist invitation was extended three times last year to the United States. South Korea and Israel have been excluded from the 35th international table tennis tournament, which is to be held in Pyongyang next year from April 25 to May 6.

"If Americans go to Pyongyang," said a political commentator here today, "it could also lead to North

Koreans doing a return match in the United States." The United States lifted a ban on travel to North Korea by U.S. citizens last year.

**U.S. Role**  
With about 40,000 combat troops here, the United States is directly involved in the maintenance of peace on the Korean peninsula. Recently, the Carter administration began withdrawing some of those troops.

Early this month, President Park Chung Hee was upset by news that Yugoslav President Tito had brought a proposal for a solution to the Korean problem when he met with President Carter in Washington. Although never officially explained by the State Department, the proposal, according to news dispatches, was understood to have included a meeting of the United States and both Koreas. President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania also brought up Korea during talks last week in Washington with President Carter.

The official U.S. policy, however,

is that Washington will never consent to negotiations with Pyongyang unless Seoul were represented. North Korea has refused to deal directly with Seoul.

**250 End Sit-Ins In San Salvador**

SAN SALVADOR, April 19 (AP)—About 250 persons left four foreign embassies and a church yesterday after a weeklong sit-in protesting alleged abuses by the government.

They had occupied the Swiss, Panamanian, Venezuelan and Costa Rican embassies and the Roman Catholic cathedral. The withdrawal was announced by a spokesman for the leftist group that organized the sit-ins.

A spokesman said that demands had been met by the government and by the diplomatic missions but did not say what they were.

## Began With an 1846 U.S.-Colombian Pact

## 132 Years to Canal Treaties' Ratification

WASHINGTON, April 19 (UPI)—Here is a chronology of events leading to the Senate debate on the Panama Canal treaties and yesterday's ratification vote on the second pact that gives control of the waterway to Panama on Dec. 31, 1999:

1846 — United States concludes treaty with Colombia guaranteeing neutrality of any canal constructed by the United States across that country.

1850 — United States and Britain conclude a treaty under which any Atlantic-Pacific canal would be neutral and controlled by the two countries.

1876 — United States concludes treaty with Nicaragua providing any canal built in that country would be neutral.

1887 — French Panama Canal Co. goes bankrupt after digging a third of the way across the Isthmus of Panama, then part of Colombia.

1903 — United States concludes a treaty with Colombia to build a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. The Colombian Senate rejects the pact.

Nov. 3, 1903 — Province of Panama revolts against Colombia; declares independence; the United States recognizes the Panamanian government and declares that it will oppose Colombian attempts to put down the insurrection.

Nov. 18, 1903 — United States signs treaty with Panama securing rights to build canal, bounded on both sides by Canal Zone in which the United States would act in D. Roosevelt declares Good Neighbor policy toward Latin America; Senate ratifies updated treaty providing for joint U.S.-Panamanian defense of canal.

1955 — United States and Panama conclude another treaty that improves Panama's share of canal revenues. Panamanian 1955 — United States and Panama con-

clude another treaty that improves Panama's share of canal revenues. Panamanian distress over colonial nature of Canal Zone continues to mount.

1964 — Student riots in Canal Zone kill 20 Panamanians and 4 Americans.

1965 — President Lyndon B. Johnson orders new effort to revise U.S.-Panamanian relationship; negotiations for a modern canal treaty begin.

1967 — Panamanian National Assembly rejects the three Johnson administration agreements with Panama revising canal status and defense arrangements.

1974 — Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Tack agree on eight principles to govern negotiations; Panama to resume sovereignty in Canal Zone and take eventual control of canal.

Sept. 7, 1977 — President Carter and Gen. Omar Torrijos sign two treaties. One guarantees the waterway's neutrality; the second spells out conditions of turning over the canal to Panama on Dec. 31, 1999.

Oct. 14, 1977 — Mr. Carter summons Gen. Torrijos to Washington and concludes supplementary understanding that clarifies U.S. rights to defend canal after the year 2000 and grants priority passage to U.S. and Panamanian ships in time of war.

November, 1977, to January, 1978 — Nearly half the members of the Senate visit Panama to inspect canal and assess situation prior to Senate debate.

Feb. 7 to March 16, 1978 — Senate debates the first canal treaty, adopting a bipartisan leadership amendment incorporating Mr. Carter's understanding of Oct. 14, 1977, in body of the texts. Senate rejects other amendments to treaty text but adopts a number of interpretive reservations and understandings to the final resolution of ratification.

March 16, 1978 — Senate ratifies the neutrality treaty, 68 to 32, with several reservations.

March 30, 1978 — Panama, angered by one reservation, seeks UN support against the amendment of Sen. Dennis DeConcini, D-Ariz., which would establish a U.S. right to use military force to keep the canal open; Panama sees it as a right of unlimited U.S. intervention in Panamanian internal affairs.

April 18, 1978 — After 39 days of debate, the Senate ratifies the main treaty with reservations, also by 68 to 32.

He said at a news conference that, should Americans intervene in or invade Panama after the year 2000, "they would find the canal destroyed by the time they got here."

He added: "Those who can best defend the canal are we Panamanians. The person who can destroy it but does not is defending it. And that capacity to destroy should never be renounced by the National Guard or by future generations."

Noting that "we have been subject to massive pressures" during the U.S. Senate debate, Gen. Torrijos complained that "never in our republic's life has a Panamanian been more insulted than me, never has a country been subject to so much disrespect as Panama, no people has ever seen crude power so closely as we saw it through the conservatives who are a dishonor to a nation of such dignity as the United States."

During the U.S. Senate debate, conservative opponents of the treaties frequently referred to Gen. Torrijos as "a uniform dictator" and mocked Panama's ability to operate the canal after the year 2000.

But the Panamanian ruler called the treaties "a new pact of mutual respect that places a fixed date on the end of the colonialism that we have known throughout our independent life."

Gen. Torrijos noted that many Canal Zone facilities would soon be in Panamanian hands and he described the treaties as posing a challenge to "restructure the country" — to bring more schools, welfare and jobs to the population.

He said that both he and Mr. Sarkis had decided the move would only aggravate the situation.

Government sources said that if Mr. al-Hoss did not head the new government the most likely candidate was the moderate pre-war premier, Takiyeddin Solh, who has ties with both religious communities.

The resignation occurred after Israeli military sources said that Israel would surrender half of occupied southern Lebanon within two weeks and has no intention of retaining any part of the area if UN troops can guarantee that they will keep Palestinian guerrillas out of the region.

A source in Tel Aviv said that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's visit to the city earlier in the day contributed to the Israeli decision to withdraw from about 50 per cent of the territory it occupies in southern Lebanon.

Mr. al-Hoss said that Israel will withdraw to positions roughly six miles north of the border — about the same "security belt" the Israelis captured in the first two days of the invasion that began March 16.

He said that Jerusalem has no intention of retaining any part of southern Lebanon once it has pushed the guerrillas out of the area, and wants the UN troops to guarantee that the Palestinians will not be allowed to return.

[AP reported that Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat has arrested 130 followers of Abu Daud, suspected mastermind of the Munich Olympics massacre, to insure a moratorium on military operations against Israeli forces in southern Lebanon, reliable Palestinian sources said today.]

[They said that the battlefield crackdown occurred a few hours after Mr. Arafat made the moratorium pledge to Mr. Waldheim during their 70-minute meeting in Beirut Monday.]

New Israel President In Jerusalem, meanwhile, the parliament overwhelmingly elected as Israel's fifth president opposition Labor party member Yitzhak Navon, a dove who favors talks with the Palestinians.

He will be the first native-born Israeli to become president and he will be the first Sephardic Jew to assume that office. All other presidents have been Ashkenazi Jews. The Ashkenazis generally are of European extraction and the Sephardis of Middle Eastern origin.

Among the many delegations of foreign Communist parties, other leftist groupings and liberation movements was a four-man group headed by Victor Afanasiev, editor of Pravda and member of the central committee of the Soviet party. Mr. Carrillo avoided any attack on the Soviet Union, which has sharply criticized his leadership in the past, and the Soviet delegation was heavily cheered when it was introduced.

Mr. Carrillo contended today that his arguments did not "deny our recognition of Lenin as the greatest revolutionary of this epoch" and were in fact "more faithful to the style of Lenin, who knew how to get rid of academic Marxism in order to make the revolution in Russia."

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Minister Juan Tack agree on eight principles to govern negotiations; Panama to resume sovereignty in Canal Zone and take eventual control of canal.

Sept. 7, 1977 — President Carter and Gen. Omar Torrijos sign two treaties. One guarantees the waterway's neutrality; the second spells out conditions of turning over the canal to Panama on Dec. 31, 1999.

Oct. 14, 1977 — Mr. Carter summons Gen. Torrijos to Washington and concludes supplementary understanding that clarifies U.S. rights to defend canal after the year 2000 and grants priority passage to U.S. and Panamanian ships in time of war.

November, 1977, to January, 1978 — Nearly half the members of the Senate visit Panama to inspect canal and assess situation prior to Senate debate.

Feb. 7 to March 16, 1978 — Senate debates the first canal treaty, adopting a bipartisan leadership amendment incorporating Mr. Carter's understanding of Oct. 14, 1977, in body of the texts. Senate rejects other amendments to treaty text but adopts a number of interpretive reservations and understandings to the final resolution of ratification.

March 16, 1978 — Senate ratifies the neutrality treaty, 68 to 32, with several reservations.

March 30, 1978 — Panama, angered by one reservation, seeks UN support against the amendment of Sen. Dennis DeConcini, D-Ariz., which would establish a U.S. right to use military force to keep the canal open; Panama sees it as a right of unlimited U.S. intervention in Panamanian internal affairs.

April 18, 1978 — After 39 days of debate, the Senate ratifies the main treaty with reservations, also by 68 to 32.

He said at a news conference that, should Americans intervene in or invade Panama after the year 2000, "they would find the canal destroyed by the time they got here."

He added: "Those who can best defend the canal are we Panamanians. The person who can destroy it but does not is defending it. And that capacity to destroy should never be renounced by the National Guard or by future generations."

Noting that "we have been subject to massive pressures" during the U.S. Senate debate, Gen. Torrijos complained that "never in our republic's life has a Panamanian been more insulted than me, never has a country been subject to so much disrespect as Panama, no people has ever seen crude power so closely as we saw it through the conservatives who are a dishonor to a nation of such dignity as the United States."

During the U.S. Senate debate, conservative opponents of the treaties frequently referred to Gen. Torrijos as "a uniform dictator" and mocked Panama's ability to operate the canal after the year 2000.

But the Panamanian ruler called the treaties "a new pact of mutual respect that places a fixed date on the end of the colonialism that we have known throughout our independent life."

Gen. Torrijos noted that many Canal Zone facilities would soon be in Panamanian hands and he described the treaties as posing a challenge to "restructure the country" — to bring more schools, welfare and jobs to the population.

He said that both he and Mr. Sarkis had decided the move would only aggravate the situation.

Government sources said that if Mr. al-Hoss did not head the new government the most likely candidate was the moderate pre-war premier, Takiyeddin Solh, who has ties with both religious communities.

The resignation occurred after Israeli military sources said that Israel would surrender half of occupied southern Lebanon within two weeks and has no intention of retaining any part of the area if UN troops can guarantee that they will keep Palestinian guerrillas out of the region.

A source in Tel Aviv said that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's visit to the city earlier in the day contributed to the Israeli decision to withdraw from about 50 per cent of the territory it occupies in southern Lebanon.

Mr. al-Hoss said that Israel will withdraw to positions roughly six miles north of the border — about the same "security belt" the Israelis captured in the first two days of the invasion that began March 16.

He said that Jerusalem has no intention of retaining any part of southern Lebanon once it has pushed the guerrillas out of the area, and wants the UN troops to guarantee that the Palestinians will not be allowed to return.

[AP reported that Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat has arrested 130 followers of Abu Daud, suspected mastermind of the Munich Olympics massacre, to insure a moratorium on military operations against Israeli forces in southern Lebanon, reliable Palestinian sources said today.]

[They said that the battlefield crackdown occurred a few hours after Mr. Arafat made the moratorium pledge to Mr. Waldheim during their 70-minute meeting in Beirut Monday.]

New Israel President In Jerusalem, meanwhile, the parliament overwhelmingly elected as Israel's fifth president opposition Labor party member Yitzhak Navon, a dove who favors talks with the Palestinians.

He will be the first native-born Israeli to become president and he will be the first Sephardic Jew to assume that office. All other presidents have been Ashkenazi Jews. The Ashkenazis generally are of European extraction and the Sephardis of Middle Eastern origin.

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Frogman prepares to continue search for Aldo Moro under ice of Lake Duchessa, where purported Red Brigades message said the body of the kidnapped former Italian premier was thrown.

## Genoa Ex-Prosecutor

## Moro Ordeal Is Familiar To Brigades' Ex-Prisoner

By Henry Tanner

ROME, April 19 (NYT)—Mario Sossi, the deputy prosecutor of Genoa, knows the depth of the mental agony that former Premier Aldo Moro may have gone through as a prisoner of the Red Brigades.

Mr. Sossi was abducted by the Red Brigades four years ago. He was held for 35 days, interrogated and sentenced to death in a "people's trial," but was released unharmed after a court had granted provisional liberty — later rescinded — to eight leftists held on charges of political terrorism.

In his apartment in a middle-class residential section of Genoa the other day, Mr. Sossi sat up in bed, his leg in a cast because of a skiing accident, and told a visitor about his experience.

"There was no physical violence, only moral violence," he said. "I was in a small soundproof room, in total isolation without a sound coming in from the outside world. The acoustic isolation was one of the worst aspects."

Minutes Were Hours "I had no watch. There was no daylight, only the same unchanging electric light. Minutes were hours. Days felt like weeks. I tried to keep track but when I tried to read I had miscalculated the time by three days."

"I knew nothing of what was being done about me outside, only what my two keepers told me and what I read in newspaper clippings they sometimes gave me. They gave me Marxist books."

My only human contact was with two terrorists that guarded me. They entered my cell only to bring food and to carry out their interrogations.

"One — Pietro Bertolazzi — was rough and made threats. The other — Alberto Franceschini — engaged me in long debates, talking about government scandals and oppression and telling me that an armed struggle, and eventually a civil war, were necessary to help the workers."

"We had violent exchanges. But sometimes my resistance was low. Especially in the mornings when I felt the effect of the drugs they gave me to make me sleep. Sometimes I found it difficult to distinguish between their questions."

Mr. Sossi, unlike Mr. Moro, complained in the letters from his cell that the government had abandoned him. His wife, going far beyond the muted appeals made by Mr. Moro's family, appealed to the Pope and to the president of Italy to save her husband's life and declared that he had only taken orders from his superiors when he acted as a tough prosecutor in the trials of leftist militants.

The Red Brigades moreover have changed since Franceschini and

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## In New Program

## Barre Sets a Tax Freeze, Vows to Ease Price Curbs

PARIS, April 19 (IHT)—French Prime Minister Raymond Barre said today that corporate and personal income taxes will be frozen at their current levels next year and in 1979.

Mr. Barre, in presenting his government's program to Parliament, said that the added-value tax and social security contributions also will be frozen during the two-year period.

The Prime Minister affirmed that his government is determined to progressively restore price freedom in industry.

Mr. Barre said that his government would not remain indifferent to criticism and advice from opposition deputies, and reiterated that it will carry out the program outlined in January.

(Apart from the freeze on taxation, the five-year policy objectives announced by the Prime Minister in January involved about 90 measures. These included tax credits on income from securities, tax breaks for the hiring of young workers, increased benefits for the aged and large families, gradual but faster growth of low wages, improved working conditions and the permanent extension of the pre-retirement option at 60 with 70 per cent of the last pay.)

Mr. Barre told Parliament today that he will seek new price legislation and reduce state aid so that France "can adapt itself to a modern and open economy."

He confirmed that the government's proposals will include tax credits on savings invested in securities, as well as improved interest rates for long-term savings.

The return to price freedom — immediately welcomed by businessmen — was the main element in Mr. Barre's plan for restoring economic health. Mr. Barre also said that government subsidies to industry would gradually be reduced.

The center-right coalition will

## Ballot Set for June

## California Tax Revolt Is Feared

By Lou Cannon

LOS ANGELES, April 19 (UPI)—A tax revolt that its backers modestly call a second American Revolution has caught fire in California.

The revolution has a name, the Jarvis-Gann Initiative, and a number, Proposition 13, on the state-wide June ballot. If approved by the voters, it would cut property taxes by half and provide strict state constitutional limits on the amount of future increases.

It also would reduce local government revenue by \$7 billion, causing what its critics say would be disastrous cuts in education programs and even in such taken-for-granted services as police and fire departments. The potential impact limited to California.

A constitutionally imposed tax limitation long has been a favorite idea of conservative theorists such as economist Milton Friedman, who enthusiastically backs Proposition 13. If the measure wins here, as early polls indicate it will, similar proposals are likely to appear on the ballot in every state which uses the initiative process, which enables a specific number of voters to petition for a new law and have it submitted to the electorate or legislature.

"There's no question, this is the wave of the future," says Proposition 13's creator, cigar-chomping crusader Howard Jarvis, who works as director of an apartment owners association. "We're already circulating petitions in Oregon and there are plans to go ahead in six other states once this passes."

If Proposition 13 is approved,

property taxes on all residential and commercial property would be slashed to 1 percent of the 1975-76 market value and allowed to climb only 2 percent of that annually, until a property was resold. City and county governments in California, as well as school districts, rely heavily on property taxes. State government, financed by income and sales taxes, would not be affected directly by Proposition 13, but undoubtedly would be called upon to make up some of the lost revenue.

Proposition 13 is an old idea that in other forms has three times been rejected by California voters. But in modern, inflation-ravaged California, where tax bills are soaring, there is reason to think that Mr. Jarvis may be right in thinking that its time has finally come.

Upton Sinclair Called

Certainly, not since Upton Sinclair's EPIC ("End Poverty in California") revolt of the 1930s in which hundreds of thousands of Depression-wracked voters tried to alter radically the California Constitution and tax structure, has a movement struck such fear into the hearts of California's establishment. When a political idea scares the economically and politically powerful in California, it invariably is denounced as Communist. Proposition 13 is no exception.

"If I were a Communist, I would vote for Proposition 13," said former Gov. Edmund (Pat) Brown, whose son and current governor, Jerry, is risking his own political reputation in opposing the measure. The senior Brown said that Communists would favor such a law because it would destroy local government.

The other rhetoric directed against Proposition 13 has also been the heavy-handed variety. Southern California Edison executive director Howard Allen, the president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, described it as a "fraud on the taxpayer that will cause fiscal chaos, massive unemployment and disruption of the economy." Los Angeles Mayor Thomas Bradley, not to be outdone, said that Proposition 13 will "hit the city like a neutron bomb, leaving some city facilities standing virtually empty and human services devastated."

All of these cries of alarm are music to the ears of Mr. Jarvis, who after spending many years working for right-wing Republican causes, now finds that he is called subversive by some of the state's biggest businessmen.

Mr. Jarvis, who has made hundreds of speeches in the state in behalf of his cause, is a speaker of the William Jennings Bryan school. He engages in florid oratory studded with four-letter words. He angers and forgives easily, and seems to enjoy hugely the discomfort he causes local governments and the news media.

## Senate Blocks Plan to Double U.S. Oil Reserve

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—The Senate has blocked the Carter administration's plan for doubling the size of the U.S. strategic petroleum reserve to one billion barrels.

It was not the doubling that prompted the vote but a provision dictating terms for establishment of a separate 20-million barrel reserve of industrial heating oil for New England. The plan required that the costs of this and any other possible regional storage sites could not exceed those of the Gulf Coast salt domes where most of the reserve is being stored.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., chief sponsor of the blocking legislation, claimed the administration plan, as written, could mean that New England oil might end up being stored far from the region—possibly in Louisiana. Sen. Kennedy said that he did not oppose enlarging the reserve but wanted the administration to rewrite the portion relating to New England.

The administration is expected to submit a revised version to Congress.

## Drought Is Reported In Chinese Provinces

HONG KONG, April 19 (AP)—A drought has hit four provinces in China and officials have called for a mobilization of labor to save crops, according to radio broadcasts monitored in Hong Kong.

Broadcasts from Yunnan and Kweichow provinces in the south, Anhwei in the east and Shensi in the northeast said, "The drought is extremely serious. The party, government, army and people must act."



ASYLUM ASKED—Retired Soviet Army Maj. Gen. Petro Grigorenko hands over his request in New York for asylum in the United States. Grigorenko claims that he was stripped of his Soviet citizenship because he criticized the Soviet government.

## 'Breakthrough' Is Denied

## Carter-Union Deal Is Held Nonexistent

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—President Carter decided to propose a \$3-billion public works program after his chief domestic adviser told him a "breakthrough" agreement had been struck with organized labor on wage scales. Both sides now say there was no such deal.

The aide, Stuart Eizenstat, said that he learned only today he did not have the deal he thought he had.

"There was a misunderstanding," said Robert Georgine, president of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department. He takes the blame himself for misinterpreting what Commerce Department officials had told him.

Mr. Carter proposed the three-year program on March 27 as part of his comprehensive urban policy. Mr. Eizenstat confirmed that the purported agreement with Mr. Georgine was the major factor in convincing Mr. Carter to reverse his initial decision to kill the public works program.

Mr. Eizenstat told Mr. Carter in a confidential memo March 21 that the agreement had been reached after "lengthy negotiations."

But Mr. Georgine said that he had only one substantive talk in advance about the agreement. That was with Assistant Commerce Secretary Robert Hall, who devised the program.

The program is designed to provide 54,000 jobs annually, three-quarters of them in the private sector, to help renovate local government buildings, parks and other public facilities.

The purported agreement with Mr. Georgine was that half of those hired would be hard-core unemployed persons referred from the government's major subsidized public job programs under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

Those employees, many of whom were expected to be minority and

young people, would be paid training wages under the agreement. The Davis-Bacon Act requires that federally funded public works projects pay the prevailing union wage, \$8 to \$9 an hour, depending on the craft involved.

Training wages are 40 percent to 50 percent of that figure, said Mr. Georgine, whose department represents 17 unions with 4.1 million members.

## U.S. Man Draws 7 Life Sentences

FLORENCE, S.C., April 19 (AP)—Confessed murderer Donald Gaskins pleaded guilty yesterday to seven killings and a burglary and was sentenced to eight life prison terms.

The judge said that the consecutive sentences, one of which was for the burglary conviction, were the court's way of telling a parole board that Gaskins should never be released if he was certain he wanted to plead guilty and if he understood what he was doing. "I do," the defendant responded.

The murders to which Gaskins pleaded guilty were those of John Henry Knight, 15; Diane Bellamy, 29; Avery Howard, 35; John Sellers, 36; Jessie Ruth Judy, 22; Doreen Dempsey, 23, and her daughter, Michel.

## In Death of Prisoner

## Judge Denies U.S. Query Of Policemen's Sentences

HOUSTON, April 19 (AP)—A federal judge yesterday denied a Justice Department motion that questioned the probated sentences given to three former Houston policemen in the death of a young Mexican-American prisoner.

U.S. District Judge Ross Sterling, who issued the original sentences, said that the government's motion was entirely unprecedented.

He had sentenced each of the three — Terry Denson, Stephen Orlando, and Joseph Janish — to one year in prison on misdemeanor, civil-rights violation convictions, and 10-year probated sentences on a felony conviction.

In the motion, government attorneys said that the probated sentences "will cause citizens of all races and backgrounds to believe that the sentences were a result of the continuing inequality of treatment accorded minorities."

The Justice Department also said that the U.S. Criminal Code required that persons convicted of felony violations of civil-rights laws be imprisoned.

Denson and Orlando were charged with murder, tried and convicted in a state court of negligent homicide and sentenced to one year on probation. Then they were tried in Judge Sterling's federal court.

## NATO Not Automatic In Spain, Suarez Says

MADRID, April 19 (UPI)—Premier Adolfo Suarez yesterday said that while his government and ruling Centrist party favor admission to NATO, it is not the only way of trying to assure Spain's national security.

Mr. Suarez, speaking at his first official news conference since being named Premier in June, 1976, said that parliamentary debate on the NATO question will come after Spain has approved a new constitution.

## Despite Parents' Wishes

## Leukemia Victim, 2, Must Be Treated, Judge Rules

PLYMOUTH, Mass., April 19 (UPI)—A judge ruled yesterday that 2-year-old Chad Green must undergo chemotherapy for leukemia rather than suffer "immediate and painful death" under his parents' care.

Superior Court Judge Guy Volterra issued a 30-page ruling sharply criticizing the boy's parents, Gerald and Diane Green, of Scituate, Mass., who have waged a court fight since February to keep their son from undergoing the "poisonous" treatments.

Judge Volterra said that the Greens may stop the treatment only if Chad suffers a relapse and doctors determine there is no chance for a cure.

The family's lawyer, George Donovan, said he may appeal the decision to the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

The ruling was made nearly three weeks after Hingham District Judge Martha Ware ruled that the child's parents had the right to treat the youngster on their own with natural foods and juices.

the case." Judge Volterra ruled, "I find that they have totally failed to show that an alternative treatment is available. I find that their intended course of a happy but short life for the minor will only lead to immediate and painful death of the minor."

"I find their course of conduct unreasonable and against the long term best interest of the minor. I find that a rational, competent individual would unhesitatingly choose to submit to chemotherapy and that this choice, if made by the minor, would be based on his actual interests and preferences."

Judge Volterra said that medical custody of Chad will remain with the state Public Welfare Department "to insure parental compliance," but physical custody will remain with the parents.

## N.H. Chief Cited In Access Suit

CONCORD, N.H., April 19 (AP)—The Portsmouth Clamshell Alliance, a group opposed to nuclear power, yesterday sued Gov. Meldrum Thomson and a National Guard official for not allowing it to use a National Guard armory for a dance.

The group said that it was denied equal access to government facilities for public use. It wanted to hold a dance at the armory for those who took part in the occupation of the Seabrook nuclear plant last spring.

Gov. Thomson, citing his authority as commander-in-chief of the National Guard, voided the \$100 contract that the alliance had signed to rent the armory.

The more you know about Scotch, the more you like Ballantine's.



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## Bell Bids High Court Not to Let Fish Rule Out Tennessee Dam

WASHINGTON, April 19—With a plastic-encased snail darter in his hand, Attorney General Griffin Bell urged the Supreme Court yesterday to stop worrying about the 3-inch-long fish and permit a \$120-million dam project to operate in eastern Tennessee.

Mr. Bell, in presenting his argument to the court, noted that the dam was virtually completed and that the near-extinct snail darter had been given new life in a different habitat.

However, attorney Zygmunt Plater of Detroit, representing conservationists, said that permitting the dam to go into operation could "wipe the snail darter from the face of the earth." He said that the fish is useful as "an indicator of water quality."

At issue is a ruling last year by a federal appeals court that stopped work on the Tellico Dam project to prevent violation of a federal law protecting endangered species.

The Tennessee Valley Authority began constructing the dam shortly after it was authorized by Congress in 1966. In 1973, the snail darter, a previously unknown member of the perch family, was discovered living in part of the Little Tennessee River that would be inundated by the dam reservoir.

Later, Congress enacted the Endangered Species Act, forbidding federal projects that jeopardized those species. In 1975, the snail darter was added to the endangered list.

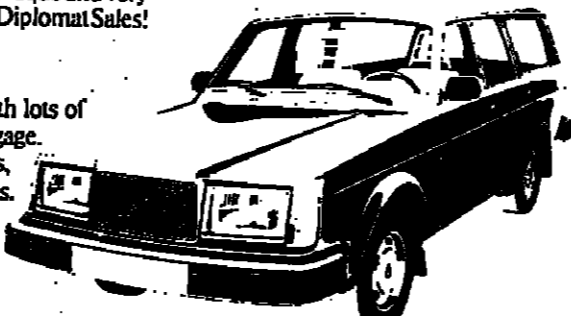
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## Panama: A Merciful Close

The Senate's approval of the second Panama Canal treaty brings to a merciful close, we hope, one of the most painful and revealing diplomatic-political passages of the United States since World War II. It began 14 years ago as not much more than an unexcited effort, one for which U.S. power provided an acceptable cushion for failure, to update the terms of U.S. access through a vital waterway. It became, largely by virtue of the U.S. collapse in Vietnam, nothing less than a symbolic test of the nation's capacity to deal in a world it can influence but not control. It ended with a wafer-thin victory for good sense in international affairs, and for the President, but a victory achieved at no little cost to the country's standing and to the administration's standing too.

We trust that Panama will show a maturity sadly lacking in such U.S. consideration of the treaties, and accept the language the Senate added to the second treaty—language added to take the curse off the right to intervene that it wrote into the first. If Panama does, then the way is cleared for the canal to remain open to U.S. shipping and for relations with Panama and the rest of Latin America to move on.

These may seem modest gains considering the time and political capital and anxiety invested by the administration. Yet it was always true that, in diplomatic terms, there was far more to be lost by failing to modernize the relationship with Panama than there was

to be gained by carrying the new treaties through. And as ratification debate wound on for 10 weeks, it became evident that, in political terms, President Carter could not possibly lose on the treaties without calling into question his whole competence to act in foreign affairs, not to speak of his general competence as President. As the roll call began Tuesday night, Abourezk, Allen, one could be forgiven for thinking that the canal was the lesser part of it, especially for Jimmy Carter.

The final roll call had an unmistakable drama, the more so for the suspense cultivated by the senators whose votes were in doubt until they spoke up on the floor. But surely the most telling scene took place the previous day when the final compromise in the DeConcini reservation was struck—by a handful of senators, maintaining their own exclusive channel to Panama, with the administration's people standing in the corridor outside. We cannot recall a similar instance in which an administration had so lost control of a vital international negotiation, or one in which, given the administration's own erratic performance, it was probably to its advantage that it be on the outside. It goes without saying that this does not bode well for other difficult political-diplomatic negotiations in which Mr. Carter is involved. For the moment, however, it is perhaps enough to breathe a grateful sigh of relief.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Inflation Plan and Its Critics

Economic news is back on stage center in Washington now with the Panama Canal issue resolved at last. The President has unwrapped his newest anti-inflation program. The stock market has spring fever. And pressure is building for reducing the \$60 billion deficit planned in next year's federal budget.

Like other critics, G. William Miller, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, has warned that unless the President cuts the deficit by \$5 billion to \$10 billion, the White House effort to slow inflation will fail.

The President's critics are concerned about changes in the economic landscape. The dollar has fallen dramatically in foreign money markets. Unemployment is lower than expected and inflation higher. The deficit for the next fiscal year suddenly seems large compared with this year.

To critics, this all adds up to the danger that inflation will get worse. They want a reduction or postponement of the \$25 billion tax cut proposed by the administration. They say this will somehow reduce inflation. We think they are wrong.

The Carter plan for fiscal 1979, with its proposed tax cut and large federal deficit, was not overly stimulative when presented in January—nor is it now. And the \$60 billion deficit only looks larger now because outlays for 1978 have been running about \$9 billion below schedule, reducing the deficit to about \$53 billion.

The rising inflation rate primarily reflects shortages of some key farm products, a recent misguided boost in the minimum wage and huge increases in medical costs. None of these will be altered one iota by a reduction of fiscal stimulus from Washington.

Such a reduction, however, would have the devilish effect of boosting unemployment—a misguided policy for an economy that is expected, after midyear, to grow so slowly that unemployment will scarcely move downward. Under such weak conditions, the President is wise to hold to a moderately stimula-

tive course and to fight inflation with a variety of selective and voluntary policies, with Robert Strauss, his newly appointed anti-inflation counselor, in the lead.

Those who yearn for a \$53 billion deficit, instead of \$60 billion are not frivolous. They are worried—and rightly so—about inflation and the dollar, unwilling to trust in Congressional restraint or in the voluntary response of business and labor to the President's planned jawboning.

They fear that the plan for a \$60 billion deficit in next year's budget is a prelude to an even larger deficit, to overstimulus, to worsening inflation. They doubt that the President has the will or muscle to battle Congress if it tries to pass inflationary legislation.

We share these concerns. But the President deserves a chance to prove his mettle. It is true that he offered scant leadership in the fight against inflation during his first 15 months in Washington. He agreed too readily to the boost in the minimum wage and to the farm acreage reductions that have added to inflation. He even urged passage of an outrageously costly cargo preference bill, which Congress had the wisdom to reject.

But Carter has now taken a public pledge to change his ways. He should be held to that pledge.

If the President wants to demonstrate his sincerity about inflation and his flexibility in the face of changing events, there is a useful course of action open to him at once. He should alter the details of his tax-cut plan without altering the amount: Trade some of the proposed reduction in personal income taxes for a cut in Social Security taxes. These are scheduled to rise rapidly in the years ahead and are highly inflationary.

Such a change in the administration's plan would help reduce inflation next year. A quick and modest cut in the deficit would not.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Wavering White House

The way President Carter reached his decision on the neutron bomb gives rise to serious misgivings. After urging the bombs acceptance on initially hesitant allies, he chose the moment of the acquiescence to announce postponement of production, thus openly leaving them in the lurch. Carter hopes to use his abstention from the bomb as a lever to extract concessions from Moscow, but Brezhnev has made it perfectly clear that the Russians are not prepared to give anything in return, beyond themselves desisting from building a similar weapon. As far as Moscow is concerned, the White House actions have merely confirmed the existing image of a wavering President from whom further advantages can be wrung provided the tough Soviet stand is maintained. Carter's attempts to be all things to all men have disconcerted his supporters and strengthened the determination of his opponents.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### Charade Is Over

With the human rights charade at Belgrade safely over, the cameramen gone and the 400 diplomats from 35 countries dispersed at other jamborees, Mr. Brezhnev is setting about the dissidents who were a thorn in his flesh while the show lasted. Particularly savage sentences are being imposed on those brave souls who, hoping to make some contribution to the pressures on the Soviet government to fulfill its pledges at Helsinki, formed human rights committees to draw attention to abuses. Sentences of 10-15 years in the labor camps are being handed down, often with five years or so in Siberian exile and no chance of a rest cure there, or preparing a revolution, or getting away or going abroad, as Lenin and others were able to do in the relatively easy-going days of the czars. The Gulag Archipelago described by Solzhenitsyn is a growth industry.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

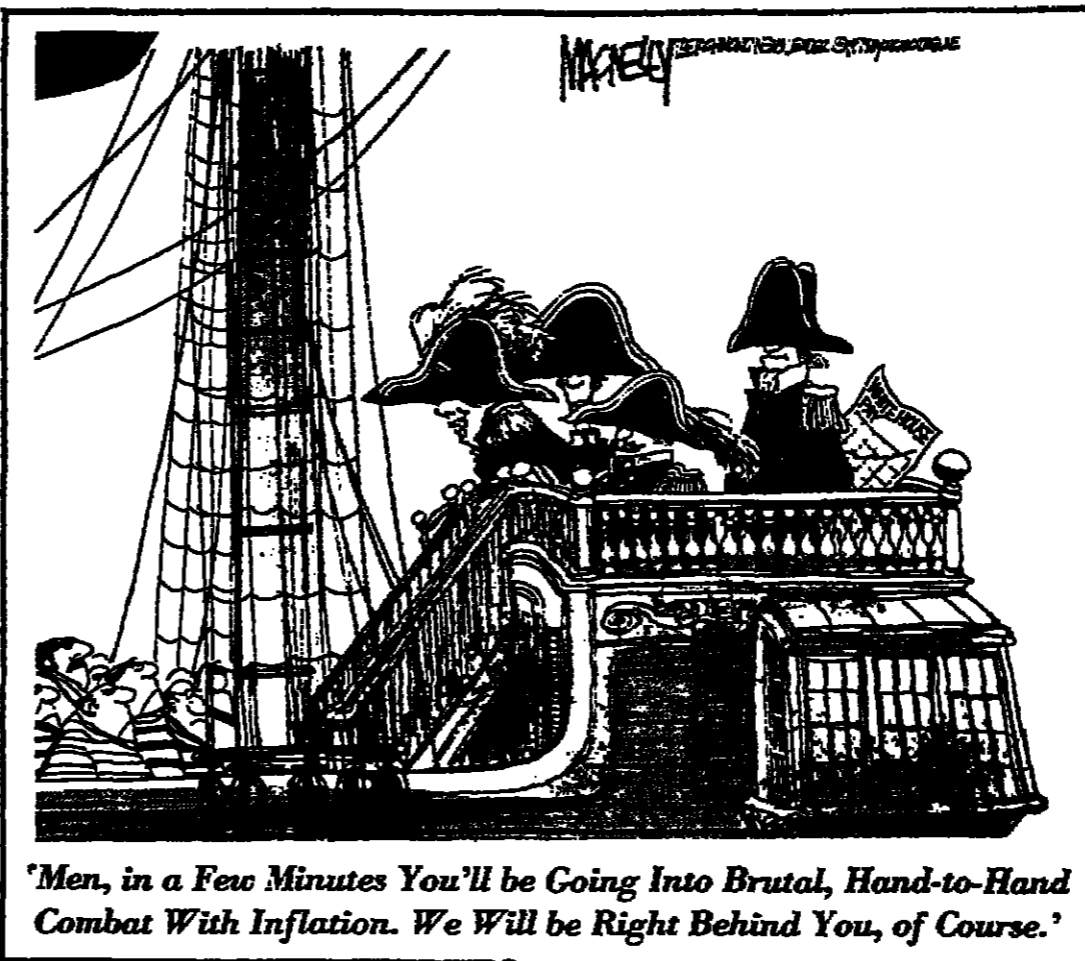
April 20, 1903

PARIS—While this city had a brief respite yesterday from winter snow and chilling blasts, other points in Europe were not as equally favored. A blizzard raged all day in Berlin. Snow fell in northern Italy. But in Portugal it is far too hot and pasture lands are burning. London, however, shared the same good fortune as Paris, but it certainly has been a difficult spring.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 20, 1928

LONDON—The latest news is that Paul Robeson is here and about to open in the stage version of Edna Ferber's "Showboat." He was in Paris not long ago but had to leave suddenly for the United States because of the serious illness of his wife, who is now much better. Another celebrity, Sinclair Lewis is divorced and may make his home in Europe, either in Paris or Berlin.



'Men, in a Few Minutes You'll be Going Into Brutal, Hand-to-Hand Combat With Inflation. We Will be Right Behind You, of Course.'

## On Global Terrorism...

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The tragedy of former Premier Aldo Moro of Italy is a startling reminder of the fragility of all civilized nations. They are worrying these days about classic wars of invasion across national borders, and they debate endlessly over cruise missiles, backfire bombers and neutron artillery shells that can kill fleets of tanks. But in the last quarter of the century, the tyranny of desperate minorities may also be a major threat to world order.

There are now new forms of warfare loose in the world: kidnappings of prominent political and business officials; skyjacking of planes on the airways of the world; proxy wars in Africa by Soviet mercenary soldiers out of Cuba; and blackmail, terrorism and the taking of innocent hostages.

The Moro case is only a symbol of the problem. Secretary of State Vance, while wandering through Africa, was equally vulnerable to this terror. When President Carter goes abroad, he takes along a bulletproof car. Vice-President Mondale, when he goes to Southeast Asia in the next few days, will do the same.

### Security

When you go into any U.S. embassy overseas these days, you are met, not by a Foreign Service officer or a pretty smiling hostess, but by a Marine guard, who has more manners than guns. Every U.S. ambassador abroad, when he ventures out to lunch in capitals that have political problems with the United States, has to be concerned about his safety and the security of his wife and children.

Even in Washington, when the Iranian ambassador leaves his embassy on Massachusetts Avenue, he goes in a convoy of security guards to protect him from aggrieved Iranian students, and if you go to lunch here with Israeli officials, they pick their table very carefully and have one or two security guards discreetly placed in the room. So what we are seeing is a very troubling thing: The entire diplomatic community is living under the dominion of fear.

Perhaps more important, we are probably not at the end but only at the beginning of this tyranny of militant minorities. The more people crowd into the cities of the world, the more vulnerable cities become to the sabotage of desperate political organizations like the Red Brigades.

### Terrorize

For example, any terrorist group, no matter how small, that knows what manholes to go down to get the electrical gels or switches of any major city, can terrorize the industrial and personal life of that city. And as we move into the age of nuclear electric power, as we are bound to do as petroleum supplies run out, the problem of sabotage is likely to become more serious.

Terrorists can create confusion if they can capture Moro in Rome or U.S. businessmen in Argentina, or invade the West German embassy in Stockholm, but if they can control a nuclear energy factory, or even a railroad train carrying nuclear wastes, they can hold whole cities and countries for ransom. In that event, they can threaten to dump nuclear wastes into the harbor of Stockholm or the rivers of West Germany and pollute them for generation. This is not a crazy speculation: It is a practical possibility every country dealing with modern terrorists is now having to face.

One of the hopeful things about all this is that there are an increasing number of problems that no nation can resolve by itself. They cannot deal with terror on the international airways, unless they agree to refuse asylum to the skyjackers.

They cannot protect the health of their peoples unless they agree to stop testing nuclear weapons in the atmosphere. They cannot avoid a new arms race in outer space or under the seas unless they negotiate some rules in the interest of all nations.

This is, hopefully, what Mr. Vance will be talking to Brezhnev and Gromyko about in Moscow this week. Not only about the control of nuclear weapons, but about

the control of terrorism, about the use of Cuban troops in Ethiopia, Angola, and elsewhere in Africa.

He will be trying to find out whether the Moscow government is really serious about trying to work with Washington for a new peaceful order in the world, or whether Moscow wants to go on using the Cubans to dominate the strategic naval lines around the Horn of Africa.

### Controls

The official view in Washington, if I understand it, is that both the United States and the Soviet Union have more to gain by agreeing to control terrorism and cooperating in Africa than by financing the terrorists and getting into a serious

confrontation in Africa, Europe and the Middle East.

It is not at all sure that Vance and Brezhnev will be able to agree. The Communists are making progress in Italy. The terrorists in that country are creating so much chaos that Moscow thinks they may prevail in the end, but Vance is likely to be very severe on this point.

The Carter administration is at a very critical point in both its domestic and foreign policy. It is watching this Vance mission very carefully. It is trying to say to Moscow that what happened to Mr. Moro could happen to anybody, that chaos threatens all nations and that the time has come to look at the problem of arms, money, trade and terrorism in a totally different way.

## ...And Role of Media

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—Is there safety in silence? Or all the news that's fit to print? In other words should newspapers and TV give terrorist incidents the prominence they do? No, say an increasing number of voices. Not if it is going to make these marginal revolutionaries seem larger than life.

In Italy where the debate is now at its most vigorous, following the kidnapping of Aldo Moro, L'Unita, the principal Communist newspaper, is reported as criticizing radio and television for becoming "a sounding board for the terrorists' ravings." In the United States in December, 1976, following the Hanjin take-over of a federal building, complete with hostages the police chief of the District of Columbia warned that if the media refused to cooperate there would have to be a strict code of conduct imposed on them.

In Britain, Merlyn Rees, the home secretary, has started talks with newspapers to draw up a code of practice for the coverage of terrorist incidents. His decision was partly influenced by a front-page lead in the Daily Telegraph reporting the planned assault of West German commandos on the Lufthansa airliner hijacked to Mogadishu.

### Plea Ignored

According to Andrew Graham-Yooll, writing in a recent issue of Index, the Daily Telegraph editors ignored a plea by the West German authorities, flashed by wire services to refrain from reporting the imminent attack. They said the news reports might be picked up by the terrorists and so sabotage the attempt. The Telegraph in deciding to disregard the plea said the terrorists were unlikely to read the Telegraph, and anyway Reuters had already carried the story itself earlier in the evening.

In fact news blackouts are well established in a number of Western countries. When last September the West German industrialist Hanns Martin Schleyer was kidnapped (and later murdered) the Bonn government requested the media not to reveal information for fear it would help the terrorists. Most of the West German media complied. At the time the government spokesman Klaus Bolling criticized the term "ban." Now on reflection he accepts it.

In Britain and Ireland there has been a long debate on whether to report the statements of the IRA. For a period the BBC refused to broadcast verbatim interviews with IRA leaders. In more recent years the restriction has been lifted. In

Ireland the policy has been more rigorous. Conor Cruise O'Brien, until last year the Irish minister of posts and telegraphs, told me recently that while he was in office he imposed on Irish television a vigorous ban on all interviews with the IRA provisionals.

### Tightrope

O'Brien, who is now editor-in-chief of the Observer, argues that there are "times to be published and be damned and times not to be...there's too much pussyfooting—if I see a terrorist's face on television I ask myself why is he there?—because he can order the death of human beings. It doesn't matter a damn what the interviewer says. The terrorist registers a hit, just as he does when he kills people...We're riding a bicycle along a tightrope. We can't answer it quoting J.S. Mills."

But are government bans effective? A Munich political scientist, Heinrich Oberreuter, made a comparative study of reports on the Schleyer case in five major dailies and three weeklies. He concluded that practically all the relevant facts, as subsequently published in the government's own report of the case, had already appeared in newspaper articles, although they had not been broadcast on the airwaves. Oberreuter attributed this to competition between newspapers. Moreover, given the proliferation of news broadcasts from countless international radio stations a completely effective news ban could only be operated in totalitarian states.

When I put this argument to O'Brien he replied that he had come to a different conclusion. He had had first-hand experience of a similar situation when the IRA provisionals kidnapped the Dutch industrialist Tiede Herrema. RTE, the Irish network, were reporting the intimate movements of the police. "So we told RTE the terrorists had a radio and they stopped the broadcasts." In this case, of course RTE was the key station.

Other stations, even the BBC, were not covering the event with the same detail.

### Slippery Slope

Effective or not, government bans put the freedom of the press on a slippery slope. As Graham-Yooll says: "If an official request for self-censorship is heeded once, there is a sheer all round at the good example set. If official whim is accepted several times, it is no longer a request but becomes an expected code of practice. If the code is breached the editor defaults and the code becomes an order." He concludes: "Why tempt the devil?"

Is there a middle way? And editor's charter perhaps? Editors themselves informally consulted and deciding among themselves a code of conduct. Or a government code which is left to the good sense of editors to implement or not as they see fit? Perhaps in the end the question is why do the press any give violence of any kind so much coverage? If the press were less wedded to the sudden, the jerk, the sharp break in continuity and more to the incremental, the substantive, the undramatic, maybe the problem of its own accord would fall into place.

## Kremlin's Stance On SALT Prospects

By Alexander Druzhinin

MOSCOW—The Soviet Union shares the hopes that the visit by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to Moscow will give an impulse to the talks on the limitation of strategic arms. Indeed, the SALT-2 negotiations are long in need of a boost to bring them to a successful conclusion, especially since there are all prerequisites for such a finale.

It can already be said that the documents being prepared are mostly agreed upon and finalized. Thanks largely to the Soviet Union's patient and constructive stand, the talks were successfully returned to the lines laid down in Vladivostok in 1974. Fundamental solutions have been found for some of the remaining questions, and the range of provisions not yet fully agreed upon for the future pact has been greatly narrowed. However, there being no agreement yet, it is worth pondering why this is so.

### A Trend

Following the course of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in the past few months, it was easy to notice a certain trend: The more distinct the prospect of the agreement became, the more virulent grew the attacks on it and the more formidable obstacles were raised in its way. And such barriers were erected not by the Soviet Union. The bitter attack on the SALT-2 agreement was mounted and continues now in the United States, where many influential politicians came forward ready to bury the future agreement before it was born. A variety of "arguments" are put forward against limiting the strategic arms race. Many attempts are made to discredit the idea of accord between the Soviet Union and the United States, together with persistent calls to build up the U.S. military potential. And not only calls are being made.

The SALT-2 talks proceed in an atmosphere where U.S. military circles are giving practical consideration to the development of the latest systems of MX intercontinental mobile missiles, and where it has been decided to deploy Cruise missiles which it may be recalled are one of the main obstacles to agreement. We will not discuss here in detail neutron weapons which Washington would like to offer as a bargaining proposition at the talks with the Soviet Union or in other words to use them as a means of pressure to extort from it some "concessions." We shall ask only one question: If the yet unresolved and extremely complicated problems of strategic arms limitation are compounded by others due to the development in the United States of new kinds of weapons, will that help to advance the limitation of strategic arms?

### U.S. Stance

Soviet people, as indeed wide sections of public opinion in many other countries, are under the impression that all these artificial difficulties on the way to the SALT-2 agreement serve the interests only of certain circles in the United States which are interested in stepping up, rather than slowing down the arms race. In such circumstances, a great deal depends on the position taken by the administration in Washington. Their spokesmen have often said that the new agreement will give the Soviet Union no "advantages" over the United States. These spokesmen have often declared that conclusion of such an agreement is a major objec-

tive of the United States and is in its national interest. Why then have these declarations not led to practical steps?

The reason is that the U.S. government is both indecisive and inconsistent. It continually looks back over its shoulder at the circles which were against the SALT agreement from the beginning and which are doing everything they can to thwart it and to get their hands free for an uncontrolled missile-nuclear arms race. That is the reason why the U.S. side repeatedly made attempts during the talks to amend in its favor or to call into question what was agreed on earlier. Only a desire to gain unilateral advantages for the United States can explain the continued attempts at the talks to erode somehow, for instance, the understanding reached on limitations on Cruise missiles or to impose unjustified limitations of Soviet missiles while leaving the United States full freedom of action for modernizing and creating new types of all components of strategic arms.

### Inconsistent

An indication that the U.S. side is inconsistent is also provided, in our eyes, by the attempts to "link" the destiny of the SALT agreement with the solution of other political problems and with developments in some parts of the world, as for example, in the case when the Soviet Union demonstrated its solidarity with the people of Ethiopia in its struggle against Somali aggression. In addition to saying that such "linkage" is quite out of place when it comes to an agreement in which the Soviet Union is interested to the equal extent with the United States, it can be emphasized that the "linkage" then holds no water at all. If you tie into one knot all the various and complicated world problems, you will solve none of them.

So the future of the SALT-2 agreement now greatly depends on the position and steps of the United States. Without Washington clearly understanding that the Soviet Union will not accept accords violating the principle of equal security of the sides, without the United States taking reciprocal steps, the remaining questions cannot be solved. Moreover, further delays and all sorts of maneuvers around the talks may only lead to losing the chance of agreement. It is high time to move from indecision, uncertainty and vacillations due to internal political strife in the United States to practical steps aimed at solving one of the key problems of our time. There is no doubt that if the U.S. side adopts a constructive course, Soviet-U.S. contacts on the limitation of strategic arms will be fruitful and hopes for the conclusion of an agreement so vital for the security of both countries will become a reality.

Alexander Druzhinin is the political correspondent of the highest journalistic rank in the Soviet Union) of the state radio and television network. He regularly appears on Soviet television with analysis of all aspects of Soviet-U.S. relations, and has written extensively for all leading Soviet journals. His articles have also appeared in many U.S. papers. Prior to becoming a political observer, Mr. Druzhinin had for many years served as head of the Washington bureau of the Soviet radio and television network. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

## Letters

### Critical Point

In reprinting my article, "North Sea Oil—Not a Bomb" (IHT April 15) there is an important typo that needs correction. A critical decimal point has dropped out in the ninth paragraph. The sentence reads as follows: "Moreover, despite stagnant industrial production (only some 2.5 percent above 1970), imports remain very high." Actually, the index of British industrial production in January was 102.9, up from 102.3 in December, but down from 103.2 a year earlier. A 25 percent increase since 1970 (all these numbers are based on 1970-100) would be quite respectable in today's sad world. Unfortunately for Britain, that is about what the country's competitors like the United States, the Netherlands, France and even Italy have done.

EDMUND STILLMAN.

Paris.

### Mideast Argument

Ido Dissentshtik (IHT, April 3) rightly says that Mr. Begin is incapable of adjusting himself to the idea of a compromise which could give Israel peace with the Palestinians. It must follow that if the Israelis actually want peace they should set about getting rid of Mr. Begin as soon as possible.

But I find it harder to follow Mr.

Dissentshtik when he argues that Israel needs concussion bombs "to reduce casualties when attempting to break through three-mile-deep minefields." Where are these minefields and why should Israel want to break through them and how would possession of concussion bombs help to neutralize the mines anyway?

Presumably, Mr. Dissentshtik is thinking of minefields along one or the other of the borders between Israel and the neighboring Arab states. If so, he seems to be envisaging a situation in which Israel would wish to cross one of those frontiers to launch one more attack on a neighboring Arab state.

If that is indeed what he has in mind, I feel sure that the rest of us would be strongly against giving Israel any encouragement to engage in further aggression.

MICHAEL ADAMS.

London.

### Proxmire's Rent

Re the article on the invasion of Sen. Proxmire's office in Washington by Americans protesting the overseas tax bill (IHT, April 15): I think I can correct Sen. Proxmire's error concerning who pays his rent. It is not he, as stated, but rather the U.S. taxpayers.

CAROLYN BUCHA.

Paris.



MEDIEVAL CYCLE—Phil Gruwell (left) and Brian Lewis take some time out from their classes at Oregon State University at Corvallis for a bit of jousting with one-wheeled steeds.

### Site of Israeli Solar Pond Test

## Sodom May Make New Name in Energy

By Dial Torgerson

SODOM, Israel, April 19—The sun blazes on the rocky Dead Sea shoreline. Near the site of the ancient biblical city of Sodom, it soaks into a two-acre depression lined with black, synthetic rubber.

Soon the depression will be partially filled with brine from the Dead Sea to become a solar pond, the newest solar-energy system to be tried by a country that already is leading the world in the use of solar power.

By tapping the heat gathered by the pond, engineers will be able to

produce enough energy to heat and cool a 2,200-room hotel being built nearby.

Israeli scientists believe that it will be the first solar pond in the world generating energy for practical use, although other nations are experimenting with the process.

Beyond the solar pond at Sodom lies a 50-square-mile evaporation basin used by a nearby plant as a source of chemicals extracted from Dead Sea water. With improved technology, scientists say, the basin could become a big solar pond capable of supplying the electricity needs of a town.

Beyond the dikes that set off the evaporating basin lies the 50-mile-long Dead Sea. According to a study, the sea could be turned into a solar pond that could supply more electricity than Israel needs.

"It's not science fiction," said Michael Bar-Shani, consulting engineer on the project. "It's the music of the future."

A two-acre pond such as the one being built at Sodom costs much more than a heating and air-conditioning system that uses electricity from the nearest power pole.

But in a country such as Israel—which uses oil to generate the electricity carried by the power pole, has no oil of its own and depends on oil supplies easily interrupted by international politics—solar energy is worth the expense. Since the 1973 oil embargo, a crash program to develop solar energy has been under way.

Nowhere else does such a high proportion of the population—one-fourth of all Israelis—use solar energy to heat hot water for homes. Flat, mirror-like sun collectors face the southern sun on the rooftops of 250,000 Israeli homes and apartments. They supply the equivalent of 2.5 per cent of Israel's electricity. Israel's Energy Minister Yitzhak Mordechai hopes to raise that to 5 per cent in five years.

Installation costs about three times as much as electric water heaters. But after five years, the system pays for itself.

The solar pond provides hot water, too, but in such quantities and at such high temperatures—almost boiling—it can be used for applications much more sophisticated than warming bath water.

For example, solar pond heat energy can be converted into cooling energy through the absorption method used by gas-flame refrigerators. On the Dead Sea, where a Las Vegas-like spa is planned, an acre of solar pond could provide enough refrigerant to keep 100 rooms cool in temperatures of 120 degrees F.

Solar pond heat energy also can be used to heat a low-boiling-point liquid, which in a gaseous state can be used to drive turbines to produce electricity.

The oval pond looks like a 6-foot-deep reservoir. It will differ from a regular reservoir only in that the water will be warmer on the bottom.

Hot water, like hot air, rises, so natural ponds are warmest on the surface. The water gives off heat to the atmosphere, then sinks, replacing warmer water from below.

A solar pond has salt water on the bottom, with a layer of fresh water on top. The fresh water, being lighter, stays on top. The sun-warmed salt water cannot rise and thus stores its heat.

In a place as warm as the Dead Sea, which has only a handful of cloudy days a year and an average year-round temperature of 74 degrees F, water near the boiling point can be pumped day and night from the bottom layer of the pond. The brine will be run through a heat exchanger—mingled coils carrying fresh and salt water—so that pure water can be used in heating and cooling systems instead of salt water.

China, Vietnam Said in Combat

STOCKHOLM, April 19 (AP)—Tank battles have taken place between China and Vietnam and fighting continues along their border, Swedish television reported yesterday.

There have been no other independent reports of such battles, and neither China nor Vietnam has mentioned fighting on their frontier.

Swedish television's Hong Kong-based reporter, Rolf Soderberg, who recently visited Vietnam, quoted well-informed sources and said diplomats stationed in Hanoi were aware of the fighting.

Gierek Leaves Moscow

MOSCOW, April 19 (AP)—Polish leader Edward Gierek left Moscow this morning for Poland.

## FASHION Promoting The English Designers

By Hebe Dorsey

LONDON, April 19 (IHT)—It is a bleak, cloudy, spring-will-never-come kind of day in London. But there are 75 miniature laurel trees lined up in a West End Street, their branches tied with bright pink and blue ribbons. They serve no apparent purpose except to cheer the passerby, who do not have a clue what they are about, except that they are fun.

They are also Percy Savage's way of celebrating London fashion week and to beat the drum for his own fashion fair, which is going on from the International to Les Ambassadeurs.

For Mr. Savage, fashion has been a long-running love affair and his total involvement has brought him international fame even if, at times, it has put him on the verge of financial chaos. But where other people think in terms of dollars and cents, the flamboyant Mr. Savage commands a fantasy decor of orchids and bananas and has Princess Margaret to open up his London Collections Fair. "The first royal in history ever to open a fashion show," he said with a why-not sort of pride.

That was last spring, and Mr. Savage, major stockholder of a firm called Fashion Promotions, has been doing a remarkable job rounding up British designers, a slow-moving and difficult lot at best.

### The Ringmaster

Although he was born on a farm in the Australian bush, Mr. Savage looks and acts more like the ringmaster at Barnum and Bailey. Dressed in immaculate white (even in January) or total black, the flamboyant Mr. Savage works hard on his twice-a-year fairs, which have become a must on the fashion calendar. But for people doing the rounds, realize how much love and effort has gone into it.

Mr. Savage, for instance, would never hire ready-made stands. Instead, he starts with 36 tons of wood and has the stands made according to his designs. He then has lighting expert Janet Turner, who has done the Louvre and the Tate Museum among other things, to do the lighting for him.

Finally, he makes the whole thing come alive with floral theme adapted to the collections and the seasons. For spring fashions, he had a decor of bananas and orchids and banded all the stands and stairways with masses of pretty white daisies. Last weekend, with the fall collections under way, he had giant ears of wheat and



London fashion ringmaster Percy Savage.

columns draped with red autumn leaves—as a cost of at least \$10,000.

But, as he said, "I love flowers." Although he has noticeably changed the London fashion scene, Mr. Savage is relatively new here. He really learned the ropes in Paris, where he arrived in the late forties to study art on a government grant. He soon found out that painting would not pay and became a fabric designer at Lanvin's. But soon, his drive and enthusiasm had him setting up a public relations department at Lanvin's—which was then called pompously "Publicité et Propagande"—and he was the first to take pictures for magazines.

"Rather unheard of in these days," he said. "Because people didn't photograph fashion at that stage. It just wasn't done. Publicity was very vulgar."

Mr. Savage did a marvelous job for Lanvin for nine years, then moved over to Ricci for three years and finally opened his own firm. But in the meantime, he became one of the key figures in the Paris fashion world, the only PR man to be on the Chambre Syndicale de la Couture's board.

One of the many projects he helped with was the founding of a Paris-based debutantes' ball, after the Queen of England stopped the debs' presentation at Buckingham Palace.

"We stepped in and invited rich parents all over the world to send

their daughters to be presented at a big ball at Versailles. We had all the sons of princely families and here we were selling French fashion—and French titles."

Now firmly anchored in London, Mr. Savage has turned himself totally to promoting English designers, who, he said, "don't know how to promote themselves, how to advertise. None of them goes abroad to see how the others do it. They've got to be more with it and in the rhythm of today."

### Austerity Years

Mr. Savage, who does everything with considerable panache, partly understands why the British act so meekly. "They've been brought up after the war, during the austerity years, when it was sinful even to put on a drop of perfume. They've got to learn a sense of extravagance," he said.

His own extravagant ways have paid off. When Mr. Savage took on the International three years ago, he booked the ballroom (at a financial risk of \$100,000) without a single firm commitment. Today, he has to hire the adjoining Royal Aeronautical Club and Les Ambassadeurs because, with 130 exhibitors and more on the waiting list, he simply ran out of space.

His forthcoming New York show also has him risking some \$75,000 of his own company's money to make it all work out in the end.

### More Are Lawyers But Barriers Remain

## Women Changing U.S. Legal Profession

By Tom Goldstein

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 19 (NYT)—In the late 1950s, when Prof. Ruth Bader Ginsburg was a student at Harvard Law School, "women were not looked upon as people who should be there," she recalled. Furthermore, prosecutors' offices would not assign women lawyers to criminal cases, only a handful of women taught law and the pace-setting law firms would not women at all.

When Prof. Ginsburg, who teaches at Columbia University Law School, entered in 1956, there were 30 women students at Harvard Law School. Now there are 394.

Across the country, as law school enrollments have climbed, probably the greatest change in the last decade has been the influx of women. Of the country's 118,453 law students, 32,934 are women. That is 10 times the number of women enrolled 10 years ago and nearly as many as the total number of law students 25 years ago.

"What is happening is that the legal profession is being transformed, and for the better," Albert Sacks, dean of the Harvard Law School, told 300 women law students and graduates last weekend. They gathered here to mark the 25th anniversary of Harvard Law's first graduating class to include women.

Of the 460,000 practicing lawyers in the United States, almost 40,000

Armenia Bows To Nationalists Over Language

MOSCOW, April 19 (UPI)—Armenian leaders have bowed to nationalist pressures and reinstated Armenian as the state language in the final version of the republic's new Constitution, according to newspapers reaching Moscow yesterday.

But like the new Georgian Constitution, the Armenian also contains a prohibition against "any privileges or restrictions" on the use of any language, which appears to dilute the supremacy of Russian, the national language.

The draft constitutions of both Georgia and Armenia had eliminated any reference to a state language. Several hundred persons, led by members of the Georgian philology department of the University of Tbilisi, held an unusual demonstration in the Georgian capital Friday to demand that Georgian remain the official language.

are women, and, in contrast to the days when Prof. Ginsburg was a student, women are now routinely prosecuting, counseling and teaching.

Still, there are areas where gains can still be made, like the following:

•Harvard, the country's largest law school, has only one woman professor and slightly less than a quarter of its students are women, which is fewer than most other law schools have. In its catalogue, Harvard lists a \$750 prize that shall go to a prospective male student best fitted "by intellect, character and physique" to be influenced by the example of Endicott Peabody Saltzman, an 1897 graduate of the law school.

•By and large, women lawyers have yet to reach the legal bastions of white male conservatism: the partnerships in Wall Street and Park Avenue firms in New York City and in large corporate firms elsewhere.

"Some women law graduates still complain that they are not treated on an equal footing with men, either in law school or afterward, although they acknowledge that the days of blatant discrimination are past."

"For those of you who are still students," wrote a 1977 woman graduate, "contrary to popular belief and Harvard propaganda, life is better, and one hell of a lot less sexist, outside those ivy walls than inside."

She was writing anonymously for a directory of the 1,000 women who have graduated from the Harvard Law School in the last quarter century. But her view is not necessarily the prevailing one.

Government Work

Until the last few years, courtroom doors were virtually shut to women lawyers, no matter where they worked. The few women who did graduate from law school went into government work, became law librarians or were relegated to such

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## DINING

## Open Door, Open Mind In London Hotel Kitchen

By Naomi Barry

LONDON, April 19 (IHT)—The Capital Hotel, a small and smart hostelry conveniently located near Harrods, is a deliberate effort in obsolescence, based on a "bucking the times" approach.

The hotel opened in 1971 with only 60 rooms (23 singles, 34 doubles and three double suites), which should be the epitome of the unaccommodate. Its restaurant can accommodate only 30 diners and everything is cooked to order. Everything about the Capital is the antithesis of what is probably taught about viability in contemporary hotel management schools, yet it is a go-go affair.

There is no paradox, according to Scots-born owner David Levin, who reckons that perfection is conceivable only on a wee scale.

When he started, the iconoclastic Levin banked on a young British chef, Richard Sheppard, who had done a stretch of service at La Reserve in Beaulieu. Sheppard became such a star in London that when he transferred last year to the big new Langan's Brasserie, some gourmets predicted a demise for the Capital's classy little dining room.

The urbane Levin, who himself worked in 36 kitchens in Britain and on the Continent, simply up-graded the assistant chef, Bryan Turner.

### Two Kinds of Chefs

Turner was equal to the challenge and furthermore proved that being born British does not necessarily mean being born without a palate. Levin observed that in his own experience, "There are two kinds of chefs in a kitchen: the ones who know something and will teach you nothing and the ones who know nothing and will teach you everything."

As far as the Capital's kitchen is concerned, the boss ("usually he is the biggest problem in any hotel," says Levin) maintains a policy of open door and open mind. An unofficial adviser is no less a figure than Elizabeth David, a friend who drops by to eat two or three times a week. Miss David, author of classics on French, Italian, Mediterranean and traditional English food—ranks among the most universally respected authorities in the gastronomic world.

The disappearance of London's historic markets like Covent Garden for vegetables and Billingsgate for fish is a blow to purists like Miss David, Levin and Turner. The

old face-to-face system allowed restaurateurs possibilities of comparative shopping, both for quality and for price.

To avoid the increasing impersonality in obtaining primary ingredients, the trio is snuffing out suppliers at the source. So far, they have unearthed farmers willing to bring butter, cream, eggs and cheese to the Capital. Fish is coming down straight from a Norfolk port. A retired London barman is cultivating strawberries and cucumbers on his own patch in the country. Another supplier raises free-range chickens, which he sells direct to the Capital. To keep himself in herbs, Turner grows his own rosemary, parsley and sage. This is but a beginning and he plans a half-dozen other varieties. Two young ladies who live in the suburbs, Angela and Yvonne, make the Capital's minis and mazarins in their home kitchen.

### No Complaints

In general, Levin and Turner have no complaints about the high quality of Cornish butter, Scottish salmon and Welsh lamb.

"We can operate like this because we are small," Levin said over a plate of deep-fried fresh sardines. "We are proud of our effort," he added, "but I'm not at all happy over the situation."

He sighed for the good old days when you could go to Covent Garden and haggle over the price of asparagus. "Now there will be a controlled attempt to maintain them at top season prices."

Despite contemporary difficulties, the Capital offers a neatly balanced menu ranging from charcoal-broiled beef and lamb to such esoterics as a mousseline of scallops with a cream of sea urchins and a sherbet of fine champagne to clear the palate. An English specialty rarely met with elsewhere is the Omelette Arnold Bennett, an omelette of fresh country eggs rolled over a creamy filling of smoked haddock.

An explanation on the menu states, "If by chance a dish on this menu is unavailable, it is only because we were unable to obtain elements rigorously fresh enough to prepare it today."

Restaurant of the Capital Hotel, Basil Street, Knightsbridge, London SW3 3ET. Tel: 589 5171. Average price: £8 to £10.

## Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, April 19 (IHT)—This is how the New York Times critic rates new films:

"A Woman of Paris," written, produced and directed by Charlie Chaplin, was first released in 1923. But, according to Janet Maslin, it "feels as if it were made just yesterday."

It stars Edna Purviance, a country girl who ends up very rich in Paris with an equally rich lover, Adolphe Menjou, and who learns the hard way to appreciate simplicity and honesty. "The wisdom really does seem boundless; so do the affection and generosity with which Mr. Chaplin presents his characters," Maslin calls the performance an "uninterrupted series of perfect vignettes." And Chaplin "gets some wonderfully witty mileage out of the incongruity of upper-class pretensions and the bestial side of anyone's nature."

"Joseph Andrews" is a "funny, stylish, infinitely cheerful film," Vincent Canby says. Directed by Tony Richardson, it is based on Henry Fielding's novel about the adventures of an innocent serving boy who "must fight off all sorts of lewd advances and whose triumph is one of true virtue." The film stars Peter Firth in the title role and Ann-Margret as his lecherous employer. The film "contains more great character performances than any film I've seen in years. It's one of the few movies around now that truly lifts the spirits, not only because it is so good humored but also because the humor is laced with so much wit and wisdom."

"The pressure is hydraulic."

Tribute to George Cukor

HOLLYWOOD, April 19 (UPI)—Director George Cukor will be honored by New York's Film Society of Lincoln Center at a tribute April 30 in recognition of his many film classics. Among them are "The Philadelphia Story," "David Copperfield," "Camille," "A Double Life," "The Women," "My Fair Lady," "Gaslight" and "Born Yesterday."

### 3 Nations Will Send 'Official' Art to U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—Officially endorsed art from the Soviet Union, Poland and Bulgaria will be exhibited at an international art fair here May 3-8.

Sponsors of the show, called ART 78, said it was the first time that contemporary art from the three countries would be shown and offered for sale in the United States under official auspices.

## A Palestinian Ex-Student Endows College in Beirut

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BEIRUT, April 19—Lebanon, wracked by a civil war, occupied by foreign powers, and invaded by Israel, is not a happy place. But once in a while something good happens. Like yesterday.

The scene was the tree-shaded campus of the American University of Beirut. A Palestinian refugee, Talal Abu Ghazaleh, who attended the university on scholarships and was graduated 18 years ago, came back. He brought money—\$10 million, according to some sources.

Surrounded by top university officials, he helped Harold Hoelscher, president of the university, pull a canvas off a plaque, formally inaugurating a new school of business administration and management.

"I have a great debt to pay to this university, without whose favors I wouldn't be what I am today," he said.

## Japanese Claim Vessel Is Seized

By N. Koreans

TOKYO, April 19 (UPI)—The North Korean Navy seized a Japanese fishing vessel with 13 men aboard last night in the Sea of Japan, the Maritime Safety Agency reported.

The agency said the vessel, which it had been stopped by North Korean authorities nearly 60 miles northeast of the North Korean port of Kongsang San, Radio contacts with the Japanese vessel were lost after that.

The vessel, identified as No. 15 Shimpo Maru based at Hakodate on Japan's island of Hokkaido, had been fishing for salmon in the Sea of Japan since March.

North Korea last summer established a 200-mile fishing zone off its east coast and warned that Japanese vessels could operate in it only with its permission. Later it allowed Japanese vessels to fish there, providing only small fishing companies were involved.

## U.S. Court Bars Sex-Bias Claim

NEW ORLEANS, April 19 (AP)—A woman who claims she was fired by former Rep. Otto Passman because of her sex cannot seek monetary damages, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit said yesterday.

Ruling 12 to 2, the court said its earlier decision in favor of the suit brought by Shirley Davis was wrong because it "implied" that a person may sue for cash damages if the constitutional right of due process under law is violated.

The court said that persons making such claims may seek court orders or other remedies—but not money.

## Turkey to Reduce Force on Cyprus

ANKARA, April 19 (AP)—Turkey will withdraw 800 troops from Cyprus this weekend, the Foreign Ministry announced today.

The ministry said that the reduction would leave about 25,000 troops on the island, down from about 40,000 who were deployed there after the invasion in 1974.

## 4 Die, 70 Hurt As Tornadoes Hit U.S. South

MONTICELLO, Miss., April 19 (AP)—Tornadoes struck throughout the South Monday and yesterday, killing four persons and injuring more than 70.

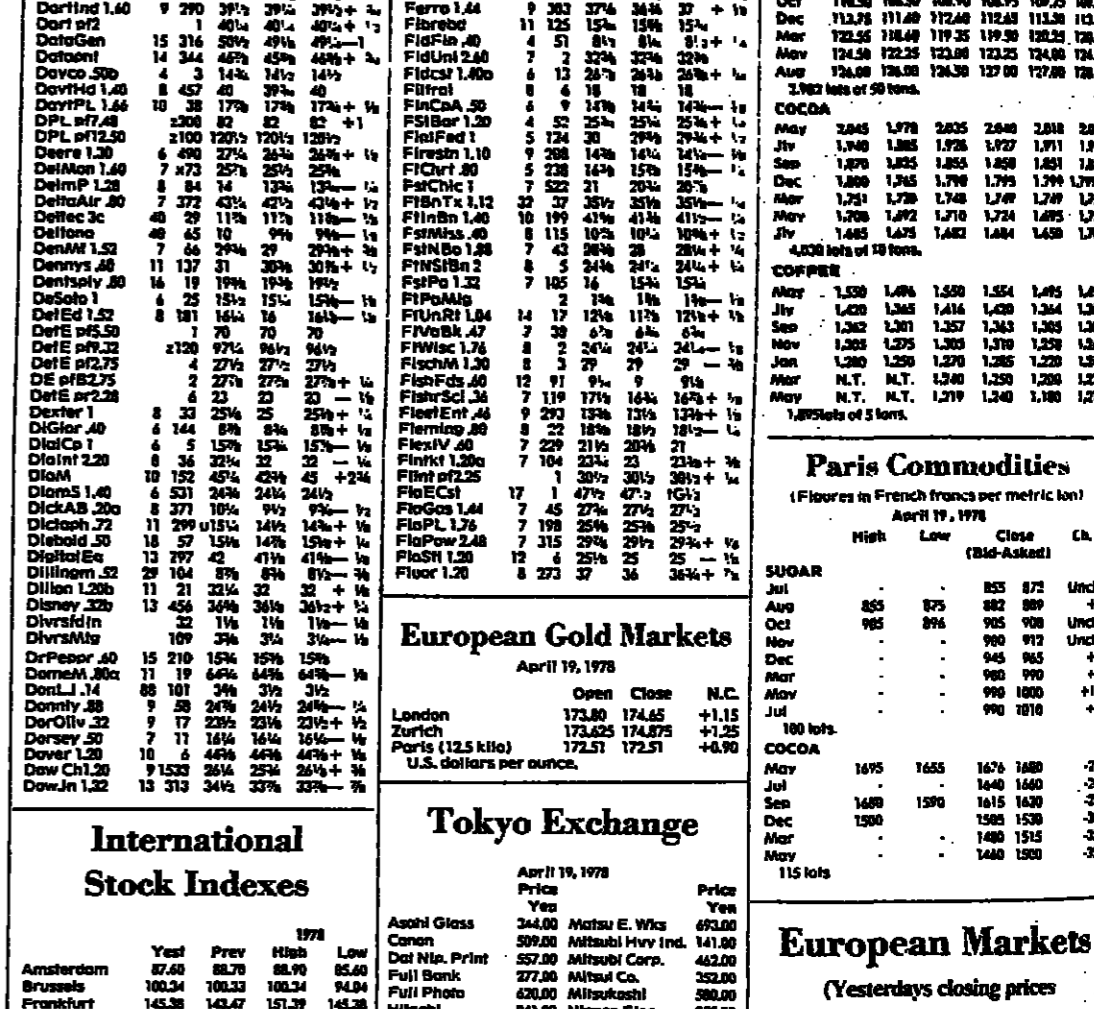
It sounded like a big jumbo jet when it landed—then it was just quiet," said Gary Thornhill of Forcello. Four of Thornhill's relatives were killed when a tornado destroyed their house. A car and a small truck that had been parked in front of the house were blown 200 feet away.

Two tornadoes hit the area of Monroeville, Ala., yesterday and at least 30 persons were hospitalized. About 20 houses were destroyed, officials said. The first tornado hit a trailer park, damaging 24 mobile homes.

Summer homes in the Mississippi River Delta were severely damaged. Officials at Mississippi Power & Light Co. said that eight employees were injured when a tornado hit the construction site of Grand Gulf Nuclear Plant northwest of Port Gibson.

Nine persons were injured in Shreveport, La., when a tornado blew over several houses. In Arkansas, a pair of tornadoes damaged buildings, ruptured gas lines and caused minor injuries.

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BUSINESS

FINANCE

# Growth Seen Below W. German Target

COLOGNE, April 19 (AP-DJ)—West Germany's gross national product can only be expected to grow at a 2.5-percent real annual rate in 1978, practically unchanged from the 2.4-percent rate achieved in 1977 and a full point below the government's target of 3.5 percent, the Cologne Economic Institute said today.

In its latest report, the institute also said the country's trade surplus will decline 2.5 billion Deutsche marks in 1978 from the 38.4 billion DM last year, due to the mark's rise on foreign exchanges and sluggish growth in world trade. The drop in the surplus also accounts for 0.5-percent cut in the country's rate of growth.

The growth rate as now forecast will not be enough to lower unemployment in the year, the report added.

The institute, which is supported by West German companies and industrial associations, said the only favorable aspect on the economic front is likely to be a slowing of the cost-of-living increase to 3.3 percent this year from 3.9 percent last year.

# BASF Profit Drops 36% In Year, Cuts Dividend

LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Germany, April 19 (AP-DJ)—BASF world group's net profit dropped 36 percent in 1977 and the board will recommend a cut in the dividend to six Deutsche marks a share from 8.50 DM the previous year, the company said today.

The nation's second largest chemical concern said aftertax earnings fell to 388 million DM from 607 million DM the previous year. Parent-company net fell 21 percent to 281 million DM from 356 million DM the previous year.

The concern had reported in late March that world group turnover virtually stagnated in 1977, rising only 0.8 percent to 21.15 billion DM from 20.94 billion DM.

The company also announced that it has agreed to buy out Dow Chemical's 50-percent share in Dow Badische Co., producer of chemicals and man-made fibers which last year had sales of \$323 million. Terms of the purchase were not disclosed.

**Burmah Oil Loss**  
LONDON, April 19 (AP-DJ)—Burmah Oil had a post-tax loss of \$6.623 million in 1977 compared with a \$9.098-million loss the previous year.

# Social, Ethical Issues as Important as Profits Companies Told to Be More Responsive

By Leonard Silk  
NEW YORK, April 19 (NYT)—Rejecting the classic concept that a corporation's sole aim is to make as much profit as possible within the law, the American Assembly—a group of U.S. leaders in business, labor, education and other professions—said that companies "must respond to the needs and expectations of shareholders and other claimants, such as consumers, employees and the community."

The assembly is an affiliate of Columbia University founded as a forum for making recommendations to solve critical public issues. Spurred by memories of recent corporate scandals, it voiced a common desire for reform of "corporate governance"—the various influences that determine what a corporation does and does not do and should and should not do.

The group agreed that companies often lag in recognizing the significance of new voices in the community, and that corporations "can and should improve their responsiveness to emerging social and ethical questions." Boards of directors have a primary role in interpreting society's expectations and standards for management, the assembly says, stressing ways to insure that boards play that role rather than simply reflect the views and interests of a corporation's management.

**Profit Compatible**  
In the long run, the group maintained, profit and social responsibility are compatible.

The report of the 54th assembly held last week—still close enough in time to reflect anger over various scandals, ranging from illegal corporate contributions to former President Nixon's re-election campaign to bribes overseas—expressed dislike for centralized government power as a remedy for concentrated private power within the corporation. It stressed ideas for nongovernmental oversight by groups like directors and auditors, industry efforts at self-regulation and changes in management practice.

"But if private initiatives fail," the report says, "the issues of corporate governance are important enough that government will have to address them."

The majority of board members should come from outside corporate management, "unen-

# MITI Says Japan Eyes Buying Gold State Would Finance Industrial Stockpile

TOKYO, April 19 (Reuters)—Japan is considering a plan to build a stockpile of gold for industrial use in an effort to reduce the country's large current-account surplus, a spokesman for the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said today.

The plan, still in a formative stage, aims at setting up a semi-official organization which would receive dollar loans from the nation's growing external reserves through the Export-Import Bank of Japan, the spokesman said.

The organization would buy gold in London, Zurich and other markets for stockpiling at the expense and risk of the Japanese government, which would also bear the cost of interest payments, he said.

Demand for industrial gold here is \$5 tons a year, while public interest in gold as an investment has been increasing, the spokesman said.

The ministry is also working out a plan to stockpile rare metals, including nickel and molybdenum, as emergency imports, using external reserves subject to government approval, he said.

However, Finance Ministry officials said stockpiling gold would be ill-advised, even for industrial use, because it would tend to cause gold prices to rise and depreciate the dollar further against the yen.

In other news, Bank of Japan governor Teichiro Morinaga said he sees no major change in business trends because both business fixed investment and personal consumption remain stagnant.

# U.K. Banks Lift Lending Rates

LONDON, April 19 (AP-DJ)—Britain's major commercial banks announced today a uniform increase of one percentage point in their base lending rates to 7.5 percent.

Barclays, Lloyds, National Westminster and Midland also boosted the rate of interest they pay on deposits to 4 from 3 percent.

The moves followed a surprise one-point jump in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate to 7.5 percent eight days earlier and a pronounced uptrend in short-term interest rates in recent days.

Analysts said today's increases are not likely to have much impact on loan demand. Major U.K. corporations are not aggressive borrowers at present and do not show signs of needing new funds.

# Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars			
Allis-Chalmers			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	401.9	379.8	
Profits	18.84	17.063	
Per Share	1.55	1.41	
American Airlines			
3 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	596.70	523.20	
Profits	7.00loss	1.60loss	
Per Share	0.35loss	0.07loss	
American Can			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	874.30	729.10	
Profits	19.50	18.10	
Per Share	0.98	0.90	
American Tel. & Tel.			
Year March 31	1978	1977	
Revenue	9,860.0	8,740.0	
Profits	1,284.7	1,065.4	
Per Share	1.91	1.65	
Year March 31	1978	1977	
Revenue	37,610	33,710	
Profits	4,763.2	4,027.5	
Per Share	7.22	6.32	
Bell Canada			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	925.70	835.70	
Profits	70.20	62.50	
Per Share	1.43	1.34	
(Figures in Canadian Dollars)			
American Motors			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	640.00	534.00	
Profits	2.70	2.50	
Per Share	0.09	0.08	
Borden			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	1,200	1,100	
Profits	4.60	3.70	
Per Share	0.15	0.12	
Brunswick			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	843.50	823.50	
Profits	27.65	26.474	
Per Share	0.89	0.85	
CBS			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	254.50	260.90	
Profits	8.898	11.997	
Per Share	0.45	0.61	
Clark Equipment			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	336.10	337.70	
Profits	20.785	16.556	
Per Share	1.52	1.21	
(Continued on Page 9, Col. 7)			

# U.S. Venture Capital Dries Up Foreign Funds Fill Gap In U.S. Firms' Cash Need

By Robert A. Rosenblatt  
WASHINGTON, April 19—Starved for "seed money" and cash to expand, small U.S. companies on the leading edge of computer and electronic technology are turning increasingly to foreign sources of capital.

At "bargain-price levels," foreign investors can gain equity interest in small- and medium-sized U.S. firms, Arthur Levitt Jr., president of the American Stock Exchange, recently told the House Ways and Means Committee. "My information from investment bankers around the country is that well over 50 percent of their acquisition assignments are currently on behalf of foreign clients," he said.

The foreign buyers are corporations, often encouraged by their own governments, to invest in the United States. So far, that investment has produced most of the innovations in computer and electronics technology. But the U.S. leadership in high-technology fields will be eroded by investment money from overseas as patents and licensing rights are siphoned away, warns A.G.W. Biddle, president of the Computer & Communications Industry Association.

In the past year, eight California high-technology companies in "Silicon Valley" (an area south of San Francisco with many computer companies so named because of their use of silicon chips), small and large, have sold anywhere from 25 to 100 percent of their stock to companies in Canada, West Germany, Japan and Britain because venture capital is drying up.

An example is Amdahl Corp., which had sales of \$188 million last year after delivering its first product in 1975. West German and Japanese money made the company possible. Fujitsu, the Tokyo computer producer, furnished \$22 million of the \$46 million needed before production began.

"The company would not have made it without Fujitsu," says Eugene White, Amdahl's deputy chairman, who spent many frustrating hours in fruitless efforts to get additional capital from initial U.S. investors. A U.S. firm provided the first \$2.5 million in seed money, and others made contributions, too, but the domestic market was virtually closed off by 1973, Mr. White said.

U.S. executives cite these reasons for the scarcity:

- Increased capital gains taxes since 1969 giving the government a bigger share of investment profits.
- A virtually nonexistent market for new and expansion issues by small firms.
- Conservatism on the part of fund managers, who might be sued if they take dangerous risks, such as in a small company, with the money under their management.

© Los Angeles Times

# OPEC Currency Shifting 'Minimal,' Official Says

NEW YORK, April 19 (Reuters)—Diversification into currencies other than the dollar by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has been "minimal" and 75-to-80 percent of oil surpluses are held in dollars, World Bank Treasurer Eugene Rotberg said today.

The little switching that has occurred, including shifts to Swiss francs and Deutsche marks, has followed, and not caused, exchange rate movements, he told an Institutional Investors conference.

He said OPEC dollar deposits with commercial banks total about \$60 billion, or 6 percent of all dollar deposits at banks. He said only 1.3 percent of dollar deposits in U.S. banks belong to OPEC.

He said the maturity of OPEC investments remains short, with the average for fixed-interest assets about one year although a few substantial surplus OPEC countries are investing up to three years.

Mr. Rotberg said there is evidence a slight shift to longer maturities which may be due to the technical difficulties of constantly reinvesting large sums of short-term money.

Mr. Rotberg said OPEC does not hold a substantial position in equities. He estimated OPEC has perhaps \$5 billion in U.S. equities.

He said while it is conceivable an OPEC member could destabilize a currency in the foreign-exchange market, if it brought pressure on a currency it would make only short-term gains, posting losses on its remaining balances in that currency.

Mr. Rotberg also said there is recent evidence OPEC members are reviewing their policies on infrastructure development.

(Leading Arab businessmen bluntly warned that unless U.S. multinationals share technology and know-how with the Arab world, they will look to Japan and Europe to help build a new industrial base in the Middle East, the Washington Post reports.)

[At a conference here of more than 100 private and public-sector executives from 10 Arab states and about 600 U.S. businessmen, sponsored by the U.S.-Arab Chamber of Commerce, the Arab leaders said that future relationships with the United States based merely on an expansion of U.S. exports, would not be enough.]

# U.S. Oil Imports Off

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP-DJ)—The United States is still cutting back on its imports of foreign-produced oil, according to the American Petroleum Institute (API). The figures include oil for current demand and industry stocks, but not for the nation's strategic reserves.

Imports, including crude and refined petroleum products, averaged 8.26 billion barrels a day during March, down 10 percent from the year-ago month. The API figures showed that imports during the first three months were down about 13.9 percent from the year-ago quarter.

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# U.S. GNP Falls in 1st Quarter 4-4.5% Growth Seen For 1978

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—U.S. economic output dropped for the first time in three years in the first quarter and will probably cause the nation's annual growth to fall below the administration's official forecast of 5 percent, the Commerce Department said today.

The U.S. inflation rate, as measured in GNP figures, was 7 percent in the first quarter of the year, compared with 5.9 percent the previous quarter, 5.5 percent in 1977 and 5.3 percent the previous year.

The nation's gross national product, or output of goods and services, declined at an annual rate of 0.6 percent in the first three months of the year, the department said. That was the first drop since a 9.6-percent slide during the first quarter of 1975, at the end of a recession.

Severe winter weather and a prolonged strike by coal miners restrained output by about 2.5-to-3 percentage points, the department estimated, indicating that even with mild weather and no coal strike, the economy would have grown by only about 2-to-2.5 percent.

Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps said improvements in March indicate that the economy will continue to recover during the spring. But she said the administration's estimate of a 5-percent growth rate for this year is probably too high.

"We expect growth in the 4-to-5 percent range, and it will not be below 4 percent," she said at a news conference. Her estimates assume passage of President Carter's \$25-billion tax-cut program, which "remains very important" but is facing trouble in Congress.

However, a spokesman for President Carter said after the report that the White House has not changed earlier projections for this year's GNP growth.

While most of the January and February slump was caused by bad weather and the coal strike, she said, "there was some effect from consumers taking a breather." She said the \$4.5-billion trade deficit in February also contributed to the weak quarter but that this rate, should not continue.

"It is too soon to tell if there is a slowing down in the rate of growth. We expect the year's growth will be strong," she said.

It would not help inflation to change the President's tax-cut program because "our inflation does not seem to stem from excess demand or shortages," she added.

Courtesy Slater, chief economist for the department, projected a 6-to-7 percent real growth rate for

# Big Board Prices Higher Despite Credit Tightening

NEW YORK, April 19 (IHT)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher today in heavy trading, shaking off a mid-session slump after the Federal Reserve indicated it was tightening credit.

A late rally in the see-saw session was sparked by a revised report by the Commerce Department that fourth-quarter corporate profits after taxes rose 1.4 percent to a record \$105-billion annual rate.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 5.20 points at the outset and down 2 in early afternoon, finished at 808.05, up 4.77.

Advancing issues led declines 827-to-655.

Volume totaled 35.06 million shares, down from 38.95 million yesterday.

Prices closed higher in active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The market-value index was up 0.17 at 134.83.

Selling was triggered in the early afternoon by moves by the Fed to drain bank reserves when the federal funds rate was at 6 1/4 percent. The action, coming one day after the most recent Federal Open Market Committee meeting, appears to be a clear signal that the Fed is seeking to firm the fed funds rate—

from which all other interest rates are scaled up.

Prices in the bond market reacted sharply with long-dated issues off as much as 1/4 point and short-dated issues off 1/8. Treasury-bill prices also dropped sharply, with the yield on 13-week bills at about 6.4 percent, compared with about 6.07 percent earlier in the day.

Fed chairman William Miller recently threatened this action as an anti-inflation measure if the White House and the private sector did not move strongly and swiftly enough.

The market had weathered the government's report at the outset of dip in the first-quarter gross national product.


American Telephone & Telegraph rose 1/4 to 61 1/4 after reporting higher 3-month results.

Heublein gained 1/8 to 27 1/4.

# Tokyo Stocks Set Record

TOKYO, April 19 (Reuters)—Share prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange set another new postwar high today, the fifth time this month. The rise was led by export-oriented issues. The market average closed at 5,555.84, up 21.12 from yesterday.

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AGENT

MARCH 1978

# To Stockholders of Kennecott Copper Corporation

## Important Information From Your Management

Curtiss-Wright Corporation has started a proxy contest for control of the Board of Directors of Kennecott. Their "program" is to sell Carborundum and distribute the proceeds to Kennecott's shareholders.

### FIRST, YOU SHOULD KNOW

That in 1948 Mr. Berner, presently Curtiss-Wright's Chairman and President, participated in a proxy contest in an attempt to take over control of the Curtiss-Wright Board.

His Committee's campaign promise at that time was similar to the "program" Curtiss-Wright is now using to solicit votes. His Committee stated it intended that Curtiss-Wright make a special distribution—\$7 per share in cash to stockholders—or else call for tenders of one-half of the outstanding common stock at \$14 per share, out of "net current assets".

While Mr. Berner is only one of Curtiss-Wright's Directors, he has been a Director since 1949 and Chairman since 1960.

Although circumstances change, Curtiss-Wright has never paid its stockholders the promised special distribution of \$7 per share nor made the promised \$14 per share tender offer for one-half of its Common Stock. In 1965, Curtiss-Wright offered to purchase one million of its common shares (13% of the then outstanding shares) at \$32 per share, which offer was oversubscribed.

### YOU SHOULD ALSO KNOW

On March 15—only eight days before Curtiss-Wright announced its "program"—Mr. Berner met with Kennecott's Chairman and its President. This is what Mr. Berner said:

- He had no specific plan for selling assets of Kennecott for distribution to Kennecott stockholders, but would have to be guided by facts to be determined by Management and the Board.
- He admitted he did not have knowledge of Kennecott's future capital expenditure requirements.
- He admitted he did not have enough information to determine the value of Kennecott's components.
- He admitted he did not have the information to determine what really was in the best interests of Kennecott stockholders.

### AND, FINALLY, YOU SHOULD KNOW

That all the information relating to Kennecott needed to determine the feasibility of any such plan is publicly available. This includes the information which Mr. Berner and his slate have ignored. Based on this information, your Board believes that Curtiss-Wright's "program" is misconceived, completely unrealistic and not in your best interests. In fact, your Board of Directors believes that to adopt any such "program" would be reckless and would seriously jeopardize Kennecott's stockholders, its public debenture holders and Kennecott itself. If Mr. Berner's "program" were to be implemented at this time Kennecott would then have virtually no current earnings, a negative cash flow from its remaining operations, over \$600 million in indebtedness\* and a net worth reduced by more than \$600 million—and all this at a time when the copper industry continues to be affected by extremely adverse conditions.

\*On the assumption Carborundum is sold for its purchase price and the difference between that and the distribution is met by borrowing.


**IMPORTANT:** If your Kennecott stock is held in the name of a bank, broker or nominee, only they can execute a proxy on your behalf. To assure that your shares are represented at the Annual Meeting in favor of Management, we urge you to telephone the party responsible for your account and direct him to execute a BLUE proxy on your behalf.


For proxy material or additional information, contact your bank, investment advisor or the nearest Kennecott office or telephone Mr. Raymond E. Corti, 1, Place Saint Gervais, 1501 Geneva, Switzerland, telephone 31-73-72 (collect).

Thank you.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Sincerely,

  
WILLIAM H. WENDEL  
President

  
FRANK R. MILLIKEN  
Chairman

April 19, 1978

KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION • 161 East 42nd Street, New York, New York 10017

## NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 p.m. Prices April 19

Stocks and Div. in \$	Stk. P/E	100s. High	Low	Close	Chg. Prev.	Stocks and Div. in \$	Stk. P/E	100s. High	Low	Close	Chg. Prev.	Stocks and Div. in \$	Stk. P/E	100s. High	Low	Close	Chg. Prev.	Stocks and Div. in \$	Stk. P/E	100s. High	Low	Close	Chg. Prev.
(Continued From Page 6)																							
Goodyear 10	11	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	Goodyear 10	11	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	Goodyear 10	11	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	Goodyear 10	11	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4
Goodyear 10	11	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	Goodyear 10	11	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	Goodyear 10	11	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	Goodyear 10	11	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4
Goodyear 10	11	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	Goodyear 10	11	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	Goodyear 10	11	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	Goodyear 10	11	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4
Goodyear 10	11	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	Goodyear 10	11	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	Goodyear 10	11	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	Goodyear 10	11	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4
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Goodyear 10	11	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	Goodyear 10	11	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	Goodyear 10	11	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	Goodyear 10	11	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4
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## Weekly net asset value

on April 17, 1978

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

U.S. \$51.76

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

U.S. \$37.73

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Halding &amp; Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

## THE PHILIPPINE INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.

société anonyme

Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14 Rue Aldringen

Registre de Commerce Section B N° 8.927

## Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of THE PHILIPPINE INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A. will be held at its registered office, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, on 28th April, 1978, at 11:00 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

- To approve and accept the reports of:
  - the directors;
  - the statutory auditor.
- To approve the balance sheet and profit and loss account as at the 31st December, 1977.
- To declare a cash dividend in respect of the fiscal year 1977 of \$0.30 per share.
- To discharge the directors and the statutory auditor with respect to the performance of their duties during the fiscal year ended 31st December, 1977.
- To elect directors to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
- To elect the statutory auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
- Any other business.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory general meeting is required and that decisions will be taken at the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting with the restriction that no shareholder either by himself or by proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the shares issued or two fifths of the shares present or represented at the meeting. In order to take part at the statutory meeting of April 28th, 1978, the owners of bearer shares are required to deposit their shares five business days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with the following Bank:

—Banque Generale du Luxembourg, S.A.,  
14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg.

The Board of Directors.

## NEW YORK, April 19 —

Cash prices in primary markets as registered daily in New York were:

Commodity and unit

Wednesday

Year Ago

Foods

Cocoa Accro, lb.

Cocoa Accro, lb.

Cocoa Accro, lb.

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## U.S. Commodity Prices

COPPER (35,000 lbs. cash per lb.)

May 52.10 51.60 52.70 52.70

Jun 52.10 51.60 52.70 52.70

Jul 52.10 51.60 52.70 52.70

Aug 52.10 51.60 52.70 52.70

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## LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs.)

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Jul 42.00 42.00 42.00 42.00

Aug 42.00 42.00 42.00 42.00

Sep 42.00 42.00 42.00 42.00

Oct 42.00 42.00 42.00 42.00

Nov 42.00 42.00 42.00 42.00

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*This announcement appears as a matter of record only.*

Interest on the Notes will be exempt from Federal, New York State and New York City income taxes under existing statutes, regulations and court decisions.

New Issue / April, 1978



# \$3,790,000,000

# State of New York

**1978 Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes**

Dated: April 17, 1978 / Due: September 29, 1978 through March 30, 1979 inclusive

**The Notes will be general obligations of the State, and the full faith and credit of the State will be pledged to their payment.**

The Notes will be legal investments for State-chartered banks and trust companies and insurance companies and may be accepted by the State Comptroller, the State Superintendent of Insurance and the State Superintendent of Banks when the deposit of obligations is required by existing provisions of State law.

Copies of the Official Statement are available from any of the undersigned.

**Salomon Brothers**

**The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.**

**Citibank, N.A.**

**Morgan Guaranty Trust Company**  
of New York

**Bank of America NT & SA**

**Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith**  
Incorporated

**Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company**

**The First Boston Corporation**

**State Bank of Albany**

**Bankers Trust Company**

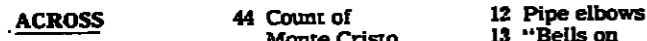
**Chemical Bank**

**Continental Bank**  
Continental Illinois National Bank  
and Trust Company of Chicago

**Goldman, Sachs & Co.**

**W. H. Morton & Co.**  
(Division of American Express Co.)

*By Eugene T. Maleska*



## WEATHER

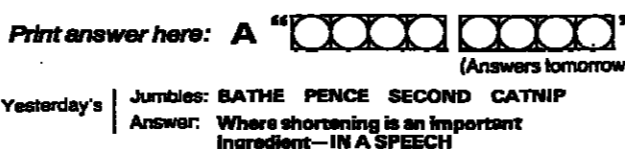
(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

## ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the list: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (s)—semi-annually; (i)—irregularly.

[illegible]

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## AN ARMY OF FARM GIRLS

By H. M. Sporkman, Alfred A. Knopf, 130 pp. \$4.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

**T**HE TIME in W.M. Spackman's delightful novel is 1959. The place is New York, to which our unlikely hero has come in a rage. Our unlikely hero is Nicholas Brinkley, Princeton '31, Philadelphia banker and libertine, 50 years old and in a rage because his wife wants a divorce. In New York he will pursue a married woman, Victoria, with whom he had an affair 17 years ago, and he will, in his turn, be pursued by a 20-year-old actress, Morgan, who may or may not be his daughter. (We never find out.) In an altogether characteristic passage, Nicholas complains of the young:

"Why did this generation suffer so drearily? Where was the styled and handsome anguish of tradition? From the exotic ravishing dissonance, from the Elysian vapors to the medieval and surrealistic, bottom-heaving Mediterranean tantrums, how decorative, how in keeping! Whereas in this present desolate ambience—why, for instance, for sheer contrast that phrase of Paris's to Helen, in the flood, when he can hardly wait for her to get her clothes off, *glabius humeros hauri*, he pronounced in his mind, 'sweet desire,' could one imagine any intellectually fashionable novelist these days, of any of the four contemporary sexes, calling desire 'sweet'?"

Nicholas, you see, is well-educated—by "An Armistice of Farm Girl," your book's literary comedy of seduction, full of references to Dante, Shakespeare, Racine, Henry James, T. S. Eliot and Immanuel Kant, although the two most important writers in the book, besides, of course, Spackman, are Homer and Ovid. Nicholas identifies temperamentally with Ovid, another "man of sensibility" whose Latin couplets he renders into colloquial English when it suits him. He seems to have written a French boudoir farce, set in New York in 1959, according to Homer's literary technique in the "Iliad." I think so; I'm not really sure. But Nicholas does explain to the stricken Morgan:

"...take the liad: the liad it of  
often appeared was like a bullet,  
matched heroes dancing forward at  
each other in opposing pairs to  
fling their antiphonal taunts and  
spears, then dancing back, and then  
after a choral movement of the ordi-  
nary infantry another pair com-  
ing on, another pas de deux; and  
this he said was how it often  
seemed to be with love, the shafts  
of women's transfixing beauty run  
him through, their sighs answering  
his antiphony in turn, and his  
heart was changing and new still  
was it each time any the less utterly  
a death?"

That describes "An Armful of Warm Girl," all right: opposing pairs and pas de deux, all antiphonies and antistrophes. (Nicholas says: "Women, like tragedy, should inspire pity and terror.") Nicholas thinks: "Who'd guess there had ever been a time when the subject of fiction was simply Achilles? Before all these interior decorators

**ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE**

BONESUP	TRIPSUP
ELEVATE	RELEASE
RIVETED	AVENGER
EVIL	IYIED ARK
TILL	SOCALLED
RECURS	EDAM
PIN	NO

U	L	T	A	T	O	R		N	O	T	I	C	E
E	R	U	D	I	T	E		R	A	N	O	V	E
M	O	L	I	N	E		P	E	R	S	U	A	D
O	N	U	S		G	A	D	D	E	R			
			H	A	I	R	I	E	S	T		W	A
I	C	S		S	N	O	R	E			N	A	G
T	A	K	E	S	U	P		M	A	K	E	S	U
I	F	I	W	E	R	E		E	V	I	C	T	E
S	E	N	A	T	E	S		R	A	N	K	E	S

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South reached the normal contract of two heads on the hand shown. The bidding is one of many possible roads. South's gentle rebid of two diamonds is forcing, and on receiving a simple preference he settles for a small slam, judging that there must be a hole somewhere.

Readers who wish to test their skill in dummy-play should cover the East-West hands and plan the play after the first three tricks. The opening lead of the heart king was taken with the ace, and both hands were played to the queen when the ace and king of spades have been cashed.

South adopted a line that was guaranteed to succeed against any one of the cards. He ruffed the remaining hearts, but then played both his top diamonds. If this suit had been divided evenly, he could have lost most of the game and a trick. If East had begun with four or five diamonds, including the queen, it would have been easy to lead toward the jack subsequently.

When East proved to have begun with a singleton diamond, South abandoned this suit and led a club. When West played low, he passed, and the eight from his dummy ended playing East. It did not matter whether East rave a ruff-and-suff

turned author! Or before we had all these standard Southern relations—black slaves and relatives with two heads, a fish in exception of two big parties, almost every scene in the novel involves an irreducible pair.

This does not, however, explain why almost all the men in the novel are bankers who go to Geneva in August to order that their wives should meet them in Paris and Rome. Nor does it satisfy the incessant gormandizing: "Mr. Barclay wished he had somehow learned to distinguish between a woman and an entree." Nor does it excuse the promiscuous literary criticism: "Eliot, that Pindar of the pre-dieu, wonderfully lyric and readable on there's nothing-to-be-done-about anything." Not to mention a Radcliffe character, the hero, who "had thought of doing her own paper on Bramente's early Milanese period, but the subject was so broad,

But I could be wrong. One thinks also of Shakespeare's comedies, Georges Feydeau, the roundelay, "Smiles of a Summer Night," psychoanalysis, "Lolita," barabars with kirsch-soaked strawberries piled round in crimson dunes and other "fragments of sob-mangled romanticdom." The point is that, except for one seduction and one surprise, not much happens in "An Awful of Wages." Give us a year, anything happens: romance, wit, intelligence, genuinity, culture without the politics that spoiled it after 1959, sex without tears, a genuinely lovable character. Listen:

"There on his threshold was Morgan, little scarlet lip quivering, eyes enormous with outrage and humiliation—*who* cut the air past him, *who* came at the front of the passing line like the swift of a fair, crashing into a fine light French-walnut chair knocking it sensu dessus and caroming off with some fuming little sound, to end up at the long front windows absolutely without a look at him, glaring near-sightedly out at her uppish taxi or whatever she wanted him to think she was glaring at, possibly nothing."

It is as if Randall Jurell had written "The Merry Widow." I think W. M. Spackman is probably a classicist and antiquarian who must be around 70 years old by now, and I hope he has retired to Crete to eat olives and goat cheese because he reminds me that once upon a time there was a civilization.

*John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.*

## Met Museum Names Head

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—William Macomber jr., former U.S. ambassador to Turkey, yesterday was elected to be the first full-time salaried president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The 57-year-old veteran diplomat was selected at a special meeting of the board of trustees, who had approved a reorganization of the Metropolitan's administrative structure last October, replacing a single director with a salaried president and a director who answers to him. In general, the president is expected to handle administrative matters including fund-raising.

Douglas Dillon, who had been unsalaried president since 1969, now becomes board chairman. The post of director, vacated by Thomas Hoving last July, remains to be filled. Phillippe de Montebello is acting director.

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When East proved to have begun with a singleton diamond, South abandoned this suit and led a club. When West played low, he ruffed, and the eight from his dummy ended playing East. It did not matter whether East rave a ruff-and-suff

or returned a club. In either case both of South's diamond losers disappeared. And it would not have helped the defense for West to put up the club ten, for South would have played the jack with similar effect.

Notice that the same ending would have developed if South had cashed one top diamond and crossed to dummy with a club lead, intending to finesse in diamonds. When East showed out he could revert to the club throw-in plan.

NORTH

♦ K 8 5  
♥ 8 6  
♦ 8 7 5 3  
♣ A K J 8

WEST                      EAST

♦ J 3                      ♠ 6 6  
♥ Q K 10 7            ♥ J 9 5 4 3 2  
♣ Q 10 8 6            ♦ 2  
♦ 10 6 3                ♣ Q 5 5 4

SOUTH (D)

♦ A Q 10 7 4 2  
♥ A  
♣ A K J 4  
♦ 7 2

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
2 ♦	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
6 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart king.



**PEOPLE:** *Liza Minnelli  
Sued for Divorce*

Officials at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston said that John Wayne continues to make good progress in recovering from open heart surgery April 3. "John Wayne was moved to a regular floor for care," a spokesman said. "He remains satisfactory. He is continuing to gain in strength and is eating heartily." Officials said that they don't know when Wayne will leave the hospital, where he has been since March 30.

**PERSONALS**

LYSSES, Call home.